

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWS/MAGAZINE

MAY 8, 1995 \$3.50

# Maclean's

## THE ENEMY WITHIN

- THE ULTRA-RIGHT DECLARES WAR
- THE CANADIAN CONNECTIONS  
IN A NETWORK OF HATE





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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE  
MAY 5, 1998 VOL. 135 NO. 18

# CONTENTS

### 3 EDITORIAL

### 4 LETTERS

### 14 OPENING NOTES/PASSAGES

### 17 COLUMN: DIANE FRANCO

### 18 CANADA

English Canada declares the offer of a new association with an independent Quebec; Ontario Premier Bob Rae calls an election for June 8, a move is required of an adult after spending his daughter; selecting a party for Paul Remondino; the Liberal government is accused of favoritism

### 28 BACKSTAGE OTTAWA: ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH

### 34 COVER

### 46 WORLD

A message of this column by Shantel government troops brings confederation.

### 49 PEOPLE

### 50 BUSINESS

The fate of Ustel and long-distance companies is uncertain, the Canadian advertising industry is growing again.

### 60 THE NATION'S BUSINESS: PETER C. NEWMAN

### 62 LIFE

Experts debate if whales are better off free or in captivity

### 64 SPORTS

Eric Lindros is leading the Philadelphia Flyers to playoff contention

### 66 SPORTS WATCH: TRENT FRATTE

### 70 ART

A display of Stone Age sculpture provokes controversy

### 72 THEATRE

The story of Jesus of Arce is turned into a musical drama.

### 73 BOOKS

New books mark the 50th anniversary of V-Day

### 87 PROFILE

### 93 FILMS

Patricia Richardson's latest film possesses a dreamy charm

### 96 FORTHCOMING

FOR THE RECORD: Bookends, the media and the story of the world's most famous couple. The 1998-1999 season. The 1998-1999 season. The 1998-1999 season. The 1998-1999 season.

## THE ENEMY WITHIN

**34** The devastating Oklahoma City bombing last month has focused attention on a network of ultra-right, white supremacist groups across North America. In Canada, the number of adherents remains small, but the rhetoric is heating up, and authorities are concerned by the campaign to spread racialist ideas.

## Filmon's hat trick

**18** Manitoba's voters backed the anti-government trend and opted for continuity—giving Progressive Conservative Premier Gary Filmon a rare third term. His party won 31 seats—five more than the combined opposition.



## Privatizing G-7

**54** Prime Minister Jean Chrétien has asked leading industrialists to raise \$7 million to help subsidize the cost of next month's meeting of G-7 nations in Halifax. The Royal Bank and General Motors have leapt at the chance. But others firms object to the drive, even as final preparations on the site are under way.

## The gospel of Moses

**87** Moses Zinnerman, the well-styled philosopher-king of Canadian broadcasting, has two major stations and three national networks in his empire. Now, Zinnerman is ready to conquer the world of educational television.





# LETTERS

## Off the hook?

Bloc Quebec leader Lucien Bouchard seems to believe that Quebec will be able to dictate the terms of an accords because Canadians will gradually lose the political will to oppose him ("Is separatism dead?" Cover, April 24). However, popular support for Fisheries Minister Brian Tobin's forceful reaction to Spanish overfishing should be a signal to Bouchard that Canadians are not so willing to abandon their convictions as they are reputed to be.

Timothy Part,  
Wetstein, Ont.

With the unattractive notion of separation dying on the vine, Bouchard has now engaged in a desperate attempt to once again try to sell the concept of sovereignty association. The vast majority of Canadians want Quebec to remain an equal and respected partner in Canada. All that is standing in the way of this is the constant disruption by self-serving, professional politicians like Bouchard.

Pearl J. Arnold,  
Victoria

Separatism is not dead. It is dishonest: it is not meeting separatist demands. It is creating ill-will. Separatists are enthusiastic about people whose culture and language have been ignored and protected in Canada. It is ironic that they now slap the face of the country to which they owe the survival of their identity.

Mary-Elaine Calhoun,  
Cambridge, Ont. & C. M.

"Is separatism dead?" is a question that Canadians will be asking themselves until one of two things happen: either Quebecers accept their role in Confederation as equals and look towards a future as Canada with optimism and confidence, or Canada dissolves and is absorbed by the United States.

Jack Paul Davis,  
North Vancouver

## For the halibut

I heard George Blain's column ("Brian Tobin's fishy politics," Media Watch, April 17) regarding and scandalize. Why should Canadians recognize its own errors in overfishing and follow draconian measures to correct them, stand aside and let Spain or any other nation continue to decimate the



overusing fish stocks? Like most Canadians, I fully support Tobin and Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, and reject the false sophistication of critics like Bob Inoué.

James W. Prepp,  
Edmonton

should have been tied to a political matter with consequently lower sentences. The allegations of these two authors go far beyond those of the *Bratton* courts, where even the prosecution accused Chrétien and Dand of only peripheral involvement.

Marilyn and Keith Lament  
Langley, B.C.

## Screening process

With all the media attention about who should and who should not be permitted to view the Paul Bernardo videotapes ("Private grief, public interest," *Canada*, April 17), we seem to have lost sight of a most significant point. The 12 jurors and the judge who will be required to view these tapes represent us, the public, and therefore the public can be assured that our interests will be adequately served. As the media trying to suggest that our courts are so incapable of administering justice that only Big Brother movies can adequately represent the interests of the public?

Geoff Black,  
Bramford, Ont.

## Tainted lenses

In your April 17 cover story ("Inside stories") on the deaths of Pamela Wilho and Keith Morrison, you quote Ann Morina who recalls that her ex-husband's sister called a Dan Owen, presumably me, once told her to get contact lenses because her glasses made her look too old on air. I never and say such thing to her, nor would I have made that kind of apocryphal or sexist comment. It's especially harmful coming from a journalist I have long admired.

John Owen,  
C/O TV News  
London, England

## Mad world

Overcast, despondent socialists have produced hard-nosed, pragmatic leaders such as Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating. In Canada, the democratic left knows the likes of Charles Gordon promoting the Alvin E. Rossman school of economics, i.e., "What, me worry about the national debt?" ("Why there is hope for Canada's left," *Column*, April 24). Nothing will destroy the Canadian worker's standard of living more effectively than a currency crisis. As long as the NDP and labour movement leadership consistently talk of "deficit hysteria," the cause of Canadian voters will continue to judge it safe to run a lame-duck street.

Michael McInnes,  
Windsor, Ont.



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## LETTERS

### 'Right on target'

Finally someone in the media has recognized the gun registration bill for the force that it is. ("Pro-choice, gun-control make sense," *Column*, April 2) Barbara Ansel's column is right on target in that Justice Minister Allan Rock's bill is not a crime-control measure, but merely targets legal gun owners. Convictions will not target those members of Parliament who vote for this ridiculous bill.

Gordon MacLean,  
Waldhof, Ont.

It was very reassuring to read first someone in Canada who supports the basic rights that were established hundreds of years ago. As Canadians, we do have the right to have and use firearms, the right to fair treatment from the police and the courts, and the right to petition our governments for a redress of grievances. Right now, in Canada, these three fundamental rights are all under attack.

Shooter Abel-Smith,  
Saskatoon, SK

Barbara Ansel accurately points out that Prime Minister Jean Chretien and Justice

Minister Allan Rock are unable to do any thing about crime, but underscores their desire to garner votes in large crime-ridden areas by promoting simplistic solutions that appeal to fear and ignorance. It is indeed unfortunate that the millions, some say billions, of dollars that will be spent engineering the C-50 could not be channelled into relieving some of society's real needs.

Jim Taylor,  
Coquitlam, B.C.

Barbara Ansel states that "Canada is usually about three to five years behind America in public policy trends." For which I say, "Thank God!" As one who did national service in the British Army from 1944 to 1949, at the time of the Czech coup and the Berlin airlift, I was properly trained to fall with everything from rifles to a German Browning automatic. I have never owned a gun, nor need for civilian people to do so, and hope that Canada will fall even further behind U.S. public policy trends.

A. K. Macomewicz,  
St. Anne-de-la-Borne, Que.

So Barbara Ansel would like to be able to drop down to the mall and pick up a toyopot bag full of handguns, no questions asked. So would every stalker, suicide wannabe, sex-crazed and would-be Dirty Harry with a conviction to act out. And so for those outraged



Hardly confiscated guns (right): gun-control bill is simplistic solution that appeals to fear and ignorance

port hunters in our midst, my guess is that it is just as much fun with a registered gun?

Bob Wulsten,  
Albert Bay, N.C.

### Canadian legends

Brimo Trent Prigge for "No heroes, please, we're Canadians" (*Sports Watch*, April 16). I'm sick and tired of our great legends being ignored. I'm proud to be Canadian and, for me, Cain Seep's name is as synonymous with hockey as Babe Ruth's is with marquis-league baseball.

Chris Chantreau,  
St. Catharines, Ont.

### Special education

The suggestion in "Schooling the disabled" (*Education*, March 27) that, in future, schools may not be able to afford to educate children with special needs "in any setting" implies a shoving them out for their own rights. Children with disabilities have a right to an education. If there are problems integrating them into the classroom, it is because educators have moved helplessly during a time of shrinking educational budgets. Until the public over-looks and deficits can be healed echoes of social Determinants I only hope that disabled children are not among the victims of this latest outbreak of the survival of the fittest.

Richard Sherry,  
Dartmouth, N.S.

### Ecological taxes

I was amazed at Peter C. Newman's glib reaction to David Suzuki's disclosure of an entirely new concept of national accounting. ("Welcome to the world of Sustainable Economics," *The Nation's Business*, April 2). For the past decade, an active working group of ecological economists have been at work, largely in Great Britain, the United States and Sweden, on an integrated accounting system, leading to the development of an

environmentally adjusted domestic product measurement. Ecologists and sustainable development scholars and writers have also proposed an ecological taxation system to replace systems currently in use. If these are present perchance for looking forward does not blind us to what has been happening elsewhere, and that the interests of nations, we cannot the wheel, rather than being an essential part of the world sustainable development consensus.

Ropes Farrell,  
Professor emerita, Environmental studies,  
University of California,  
Santa Cruz, Calif. 95

Rados to Peter C. Newman for publicizing the fatal flaws of archaic human-centred, growth addicted economics. It is long past time that we accepted that full integration of economics and ecology is essential for the achievement of a just and sustainable future for all life on the planet.

Jim Swickland,  
Kinston, Ont.

### 'Fishery concerns'

A picture accompanying your March 27 special report, "Who owns the sea?" on the 1970s wars shows Newfoundland fishermen dipping cod from a hull trap. The caption



When did you first learn the value of a good mechanic?

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# OPENING NOTES

## GETTING TO THE ROOT OF THE MATTER

A disease Clarkson seriously considered donating her talents to medical research. Last month, the CBC TV host, along with about 150,000 other University of Toronto graduates, received an unusual request to lend "a clipping from each of your intestines" and "not strands of hair, including the roots" to researchers at their alma mater. "I was intrigued," says Clarkson, who started to fill out the accompanying questionnaire, but they balked at including her name. "It sounded crazy that we would all be identified 'by measuring the levels of such substances as selenium, zinc and mercury in hair and nails, researchers hope to trace possible links between diet and such diseases as cancer and diabetes. Dr. Tim Bohan, coordinator of the \$200,000 study, which is funded by the National Cancer Institute of Canada, aims to recruit a total of 250,000 men and women graduates from the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, the University of Alberta in Edmonton and the University of Western Ontario in London, Ont., as well as those of the U of T. Despite Clarkson's reaction, Bohan, an associate professor of preventive medicine at U of T, says he is encouraged by the early response. Still, researchers may have trouble collecting samples from other famous alumni. Former Ontario premier David Peterson said that his questionnaire is "a pile of mud somewhere," while film director Atom Egoyan was too busy to respond. "It's absolutely absurd and utterly insane," says Egoyan. "I think people are going to give up specimens of their body parts." Author Farley Mowat is still waiting for the forms to arrive in his mailbox.



Clarkson, lulled

## THE GOOD, BAD AND SEXY

For Ottawa's movers and shakers, *The Mill Times'* annual survey of Members of Parliament is a much anticipated event. The weekly newspaper, which covers the events, legislation and personalities on Parliament Hill, makes the MP's campaign message from source and endeavored to assist him to work with. After polling the elected officials' full-time staff in Ottawa, Calgary before party left, Jon Evans was the first track record and best-dressed female and most generous. Shirk newlywed Patrick Gagnon, a Quebec Liberal, topped the second-year list for the second straight year. Deputy Prime Minister Sheila Copps may be working just how for the polling of 134 Hill staffers' wife—she was named most-dreaded and Newfound-Land Liberal George Baker was shocked to hear that he had been named as the best teller of jokes. "That's a word," says Baker. "I haven't told a joke in years." Clearly, his reputation as an Opposition staffer of the pot has not faded despite good behavior from being on the government

side. Baker says his humor is less appropriate in these serious times, but is glad that Hill staff recall his glory days in the House. Said the humble Baker: "I'm honored to be still remembered." No kidding.

## A HIGH-TECH PLEA FOR HELP

To the people who use it, the Internet is both a handy way to communicate and at the same time a convenient resource tool. But for Gordon Davis, 37, it may also mean the difference between life and death. As a victim of Binswanger's disease, Davis is scheduled to be executed by lethal injection on May 17 for the third-cousin murder of an 89-year-old prostitute during an attempted robbery in 1976. Davis, however, maintains that he is innocent, and to bolster his case, he and his lawyers have set up a "Witness Webpage" on the Internet's World Wide Web. The site (<http://www.witness.net>)—Monopoly (provided) features a personal plea from the condemned man, a petition, several newspaper articles about the case and samples of Davis's handwriting to buttress his claim that police forged his confession. In addition, a click of a mouse button allows visitors to fire off an e-mail message to Illinois Gov. James Edgar in support of Davis's plea for clemency. According to David Schwartz, one of Davis's lawyers, more than 1,000 Internet users, some from as far away as Berlin, visited the site in the first six hours after it opened last week. "The response has exceeded our expectations," Schwartz said. Davis, he added, "is trying to let his spirit go, considering that he is scheduled to die in a few weeks. This project at least offers him some hope."



Baker (left) with Gagnon: a pair of hot MPs



The Group of Seven in 1920: 'radical rupture'

## FROM REVEILED ART TO REVERED ICONS

When the Group of Seven mounted their first public art exhibit at the Toronto Art Gallery on May 7, 1920, their selected paintings of the Canadian landscape shocked the art world. "Are these our Canadian paintings?" asked one broadcaster in the *Canadian Evening Visitor* were named. "Disrespectful!" was clearly written was quoted in saying: "The right place for this stuff is in the schools!"



20

ings, prints, commercial work, books and photographs. "They have become the most famous artists in Canadian art," says gallery curator Megan Rice, "symbolizing for many the concept of a distinctly Canadian identity."

## INEQUALITY ON THE INCREASE

"The rich get richer and the poor get poorer" may be an old adage, but a recent series of studies reveals that the gap between the rich and the middle class has grown steadily wider. Still, Larry Oshon, an economics professor at Dalhousie University in Halifax, says that total family income inequality has remained relatively stable in Canada throughout the 1980s, compared with the United States. He attributes that comparative stability to federal transfer payments to the provinces, including unemployment insurance, and accessible post-secondary education. But, with those programs slated for serious cutbacks in the next federal budget, the wealth gap seems destined to grow even wider.

Edited by BARBARA WICKENS

## BEST-SELLERS

### FICITION

1. *The Pilgrimage*, John Grisham (3)
2. *The Christmas Prophecy*, John Grisham (2)
3. *Our Bones*, John J. Connel (1)
4. *The Power That's in Us*, Timothy Findley (1)
5. *An Anthropologist on Mars*, Oliver Sacks (2)
6. *The Hot Chick*, J. D. Salinger (1)
7. *Breaking the Surface*, Greg Campbell (2)
8. *Dogs of Victory*, Tom Clancy and John Grisham (1)
9. *My Family Story*, Shirley MacLaine (1)
10. *The Gravel*, Neil Simon (1)

### NONFICTION

1. *Shooting the Rapids*, Linda McVie (1)
2. *Work and Women in the Bedroom*, John Gray (2)
3. *In Retrospect*, Robert McQueen (1)
4. *An Anthropologist on Mars*, Oliver Sacks (2)
5. *The Hot Chick*, J. D. Salinger (1)
6. *Breaking the Surface*, Greg Campbell (2)
7. *Dogs of Victory*, Tom Clancy and John Grisham (1)
8. *My Family Story*, Shirley MacLaine (1)
9. *The Gravel*, Neil Simon (1)
10. *The Gravel*, Neil Simon (1)

2/3 Books by mail

Campbell by Brian Douglas

# PASSAGES



**DIED: Ginger Rogers**, 48, whose secular, sophisticated show business career began in vaudeville and ended in television; in her home, in Pacific Palisades, Calif. Despite winning a best actress Oscar, Rogers was mostly remembered for her performance in the film

*Kitty Foyle* (1940). Rogers was best known for her elegant and sparkling dance partnership with Fred Astaire in nine Broadway musicals. Several, like *Penny Dink* (1935) and *Top Hat* (1935), are classics of the genre that inspired the Depression years for millions of moviegoers worldwide. Her popular, in 1941 she was the highest paid woman in the United States, earning \$250,000. Rogers, who appeared in more than 70 movies, married and divorced five times, but had no children.

**DIED: Howard Cowell**, 73, the crusty American sports broadcaster whose penchant for "telling it like it is" made him one of the most popular—and colorful—figures in American sport; of a heart attack after a long illness, in a New York City hospital.

**APPOINTED:** Former governor general Ray Hnatyshyn, 61, by Ottawa law firm Gillingham, Strudwick & Bendoricich as a partner. Hnatyshyn, a collectible collector under Conservative prime minister Joe Clark and Brian Mulroney, worked at the firm after his last election in the 1988 federal election year. Mulroney named him governor general in 1990.

**DIED:** Former British spy Peter Wright, 73, whose international best-selling memoirs, *Spycatcher* (1987), caused Britain's spy service to be discredited by a Soviet leak, after a long illness in Toronto, the Australian-born spywriter where he lived as an exile. The British government's of defence minister Margaret Thatcher blamed the book on England on the grounds that Wright broke his life-time secrecy oath, but British newspapers declined him and published excerpts.

**DIED:** Former Manitoba premier Douglas Campbell, 93, a thorn in the province's legislature from 1922 to 1958, in Winnipeg. First elected as a member of the popular Progressive party, Campbell headed a Liberal-Progressive coalition government from 1958 to 1959. First elected included the Conservatives in 1955, he resigned a year later as a leader of forces that wanted to replace constitutional proposals that would have increased French language rights in Manitoba. In recent years, Campbell supported the Reform party.

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## COLUMN



# History's cruel—and unfair—judgment

BY DIANNE FRANCIS

**M**exicans, like their Aztec ancestors, believe in human sacrifice, and their latest victim is Mexico's reform-minded former president, Carlos Salinas de Gortari. He is now (temporarily) exiled after being a national hero. Blamed by his enemies for the devastating crisis of December, he now lives in self-imposed exile in the United States. But Salinas is not the only victim. The country's lower and middle classes suffer again due to the crisis and the subsequent austerity program to combat its negative effects. "History is very cruel," says Felipe Calderón, spokesman for the opposition National Action Party. Until December, Salinas was the most popular president in the modern history of Mexico. Now, he's the most hated former president.

The Mexican public wants blood, and it's little wonder why. The peso collapsed last December, falling to eight pesos per U.S. dollar from three pesos. In April, it traded around six pesos per dollar—a dramatic, but temporary, thanks to large injections in the form of high interest rates as well as a recent \$20-billion bailout package enabled to gather quickly by the worried United States. While the rescue apparatus was in tatters, things around there is still going sour and sour. Mortgages have soared from 25 per cent to November to 85 per cent now, credit and interest rates are 180 per cent and bank closures, homes and cars are being repossessed by the thousands. Since 753,000 Mexicans have lost their jobs since the peso crisis began, with another 1.5 million jobs expected to evaporate this year.

Despite the current mood, Salinas should go down in Mexican history as an important visionary. He opened up Mexico's closed economy and initiated free trade with the United States and Canada. More importantly, he opened up the previously corrupt electoral system, which meant that his handpicked successor—Ernesto Zedillo—won last August's

*Salinas should go down in Mexican history as a visionary. He initiated free trade, opened up the economy and began to fight corruption.*

election fair and square. Ironically, this meant that instead of using the traditional tools of voter fraud and tampering to "win" power, the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party had to introduce in the type of games our politicians play as get reversed, namely buying votes with public funds.

Explosive Calderón, Salinas made two mistakes for electoral reasons which led to the sudden devastation. He decided during the election year (of 1988) to keep up the peso's value when U.S. interest rates had increased and political conditions had changed such as the announcement of presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio and the uprising in Chiapas. The second mistake was the growth of public credit (loans by government to Mexicans). The Salinas government didn't win the election, it bought the election.

Politics aside, the country was heading for a devastating abyss in economic growth stalled due to American confidence in approving the North American Free Trade Agreement at the same time as violence erupted nationwide. Fortunately for Mexico, a rescue was mounted by the United States immediately after the latest crisis, in large measure due to the fact that Mexico is now too

important to its northern neighbor so he allowed to financially bailed again.

Also, fortunately for Mexico, the reforms started by Salinas are being continued by Zedillo. The two are very similar. Both earned doctorates in economics from U.S. Ivy League universities and both are reform-minded. But as Zedillo takes on the country's corruption, he has helped destroy the credibility of former president Salinas. The fall from grace began after Zedillo's attorney got real arrested Salinas's brother, Raúl Salinas, just days after the peso collapsed, for allegedly conspiring to murder a political boss. Some say the move was a cynical ruse of shifting a business sacrifice to distract the public from the economic pain. "Zedillo could not have survived the week after the devastation as president if he had not arrested Raúl Salinas," proclaims Mexican political scientist Denise Dresner and in an interview. "It was a brilliant tactical move and is the only cannot be seen offer Mexicans have."

But, in an interview with me last month, Zedillo said, "I'm disturbed that some feel it was a political move to take attention away from the economic situation. It did not. There was no way I could postpone the arrest, surely or legally. I decided that in spite of the short run cost, the law should be applied in this country." Meanwhile Zedillo continues to attack the privileges that Mexico's rich and ruling class have always enjoyed. Privileges, a throwback from colonial days, began in recent regions such as Chiapas when Subcomandante Marcos and his guerrillas led turnups in January and again the day before the devastation.

Salinas contained the rebels, granted them amnesty and began pouring in money to develop their backward region. Zedillo also doesn't shy away from taking tough stands. He met guerrilla demands by removing the "Violence" governor at Chiapas after an outcry about voter fraud in last summer's election, then pushed the guerrillas back into the jungle and back to the bargaining table. More recently in Mexico City, he took on a corrupt union of bus drivers by announcing a bus drivers' strike. Last month, police were detaining the buses in the capital until the company could be reorganized.

As Mexico struggles with its economic and political challenges, it is apparent that the long-term sacrifice has been extracted. This time it is America's taxpayers who have got up the lion's share of the \$70-billion one package. That's because Washington realizes that a bailout case to the south could mean a flood of illegal aliens, a return to tyranny and economic ruin for those Americans who have invested heavily in Mexico and do business there. "President Clinton is a statesman and great visionary regarding Mexico," said Zedillo. "He's done the right things to protect their own financial system. By helping Mexico they help their own financial system. It's hard to say what damage to the U.S. system would have occurred if our own system totally collapsed."

## Manitoba voters opt for continuity, giving the Tories a rare third term

Maybe Manitoba was always in tune to the trend. Or perhaps the issue of continuity was, throughout the election, the one that has swept North America—obliterating the federal Conservatives in the 1995 election and congressional Democrats in the United States last fall—is finally beginning to take Manitoba voters with an over-the-hill leader. But this week's election was called, opinion polls showed the upset Liberals running neck-and-neck with the Conservatives. That Liberal support collapsed during a backslide 35-day campaign. And when Manitobans finally went to the polls on April 26, they marked their ballots for the immediate, re-electing Gary Filmon's Conservative government with 33 seats—



Filmon and wife Joanne, governing supporters welcome night victory for their orange party

# FILMON'S HAT TRICK

few more than the combined opposition—and making the 53-year-old former engineer Manitoba's third term premier since Conservative Dufl Roblin won for the fourth time in 1968. By shattering the Liberals, voters also endorsed Filmon to what it was in the 1970s and 1980s—essentially a two-party province pitting Tories against New Democrats. "The first and most important issue in a campaign is the ruling government and whether people want change," said a disappointed Gary Dyer, leader of the runner-up NDP. "People didn't."

This is not to say that other incumbent premiers can expect as easy a ride. British Columbia's scandal-plagued Mike Harcourt, who enters the fifth year of his mandate this fall, will likely have a fight on his hands when he seeks reelection. The same is certainly true for Ontario Premier Bob Rae, who last week called a provincial election for June 16 (page 20). In Manitoba, meanwhile, Filmon is well on his way to claim much of the credit for his victory. In March, his government brought

down the province's first surplus budget since 1973. And polls during the campaign showed that Manitobans trusted his party's handling of government finances. Those same polls showed Filmon to be the most popular of the three party leaders. Capitalizing on this confidence, the party campaigned as the "Filmon Train," while the Progressive Conservative name on posters and party literature was in the past just—it was there at all. Still, Filmon's victory could help Tories elsewhere as they struggle to overcome the backlash that nearly wiped them out federally in October 1995. "Despite the size of the PC part of our cake," Filmon said with a grin, "I think it has to help Progressive Conservatives running in elections in the next short while in Canada—give them encouragement and show them it can be done."

Filmon has had his own share of political squalls, establishing his bid on the party ticket after his first loss as Conservative leader in 1983. He faced worst in the ranks "He came through a very rough period when

the right wing of the party was challenging him," said University of Manitoba political studies professor Paul Thomas, who has known the premier since they were at university together. "But they underestimated his political instincts."

Filmon worked to move the party towards the centre and to broaden its largely rural base. By the late 1990s, he had consolidated control. Now, both supporters and critics of his government's fiscal policies say that Filmon puts a friendly face on what some consider tight measures. "He just looks like a moderate, nice gentleman who doesn't seem threatening in any way," says Thomas. Putting it less charitably, Brandon University political scientist Michaela Marie described Filmon as "colorless." But that, he said, "is a good thing generally in the Canadian psyche, particularly in Manitoba." At the same time, Nadya said, "the weaknesses of the opposition also helped him."

The results of the Manitoban election in fact, sounded a warning for Liberals in other

provinces hoping to capitalize on the popularity of Prime Minister Jean Chrétien. Political observers in Manitoba say that it was his close ties to the federal party that put Manitoba's Liberal leader, Paul Edwards, in contention early in the race. His party was at 35-percent support in an Angus Reid poll on the eve of the election call—just two points behind the Tories and way ahead of the NDP, which had

lost its bid for a second term. Edwards' political budget was generally well received in Manitoba. Edwards cited his being to lead the elimination of the \$366-million Crown Bank benefit to western farmers and the transfer of air force headquarters from Winnipeg to Ottawa—which angered some of the Liberals' potential supporters. So did Edwards's support of federal gun-control legislation. But analysts also laid some of

21 percent. In the end, however, the Liberals got only 50 per cent of the popular vote and a meagre three seats, down from seven in the last election and not enough to win a majority party status in the legislature. Most blame went to Edwards lost his own seat in Winnipeg's west-end St. James constituency. The rise packed up much of the Liberal losses, winning 33 per cent of the popular vote and 23 seats—three more seats than it was in the last election. The Tories took 43 per cent of the vote, far 31 seats. Edwards sought to put a brave face on his defeat. "We'll lay down and bleed white," he told supporters. "But we'll rise to fight another day."

Part of Edwards's problems, political analysts were saying last week, is that the federal party campaign rubbed raw wounds. Although February's federal Liberal budget was generally well received in Manitoba, Edwards cited his being to lead the elimination of the \$366-million Crown Bank benefit to western farmers and the transfer of air force headquarters from Winnipeg to Ottawa—which angered some of the Liberals' potential supporters. So did Edwards's support of federal gun-control legislation. But analysts also laid some of

the blame for the party's dismal showing on the Mayoral Liberal leader and his local campaign team—for naming an untested campaign and failing to establish a distinct vision. Observed Nadya, "The Liberals were all over the board."

The NDP's Dyer, meanwhile, drew more criticism for naming a campaign that was too focused. Although he talked about job creation and promised any investment in education in itself, his principal issue was health care. Day after day, he hammered away at the Filmon government for cutting social-care beds and hospital staff in part of its deficit reduction efforts. It is an issue close to the heart of Winnipeg's registered nurse Robert Morin, 42. But even Morin said last week that "I think people just got tired of it." Still there is no question that Dyer succeeded in raising the issue, in an Angus Reid poll near the end of the campaign, 75 per cent of respondents said it was important. And winning a third of the popular vote was a strong showing for a party that was in last place in the opinion polls going into the campaign.

By Manitoba standards, though, it was not a close election at all. And it was the best result so far for Filmon, who led a majority government for two years before securing a slim majority mandate in 1990. This time, though, the victory celebrations came later than expected. The first television reports declared a Conservative majority about 40 minutes after the polls closed. But a cautious Filmon was still waiting for confirmation in a Winnipeg hotel room late last night, when an anonymous caller played a hoarse direct to the band. An estimated 1,200 Tory faithful gathered in the ballroom, as well as some 600 hotel guests and restaurant patrons, had to be evicted for about 45 minutes as police cordoned off the building, fire-bombing areas. Meanwhile, Filmon and his family sat on board a campaign bus outside as supporters gathered around cheering while

## Looking ahead

The day after Progressive Conservative leader Gary Filmon won a third term as premier of Manitoba, he spoke with Maclean's Calgary Bureau Chief Mary Mearns in his office at the Manitoba legislature. Excerpts.

**Maclean's:** Will you proceed with legislation to require balanced budgets and, if so, how difficult will it be to maintain balanced books?

**Filmon:** I think it was a central part of our campaign objectives and we intend to proceed with it. In the 1989/1990 fiscal year, we are projecting a \$40-million surplus. We also have a prospect for the next three fiscal years which says we will be in a surplus or balanced situation. We feel quite confident we will achieve that. Nobody said, "We're not going to get a lot of oil subsidies on the line. There's a severe penalty of 20 per cent of our cabinet salaries if we don't make the target one year,

and 40 per cent if we don't make it in two years."

**Maclean's:** Health care became an important issue in this campaign. Will you have to tread more softly in that area?

**Filmon:** We aren't going to change our minds—certainly not on the issue of the massive advertising campaign of the health-care unions or the lean-mongering of the opposition parties. We have to continue to find ways to manage the health-care system through a period of change. But how far do I go in a policy critical? And if our case we have to keep maintaining people that the answer may need an audit—then we will always be there.

**Maclean's:** How does your position differ from that of Alberta Premier Ralph Klein, who has asked the federal government to make it clear what role private hospitals might play under the new health-care system?

**Filmon:** We don't have any desire to move into that area of private hospitals and clinics. But certainly, I think with the ad hoc decisions the federal government is making, every province

is looking for simplification, wanting to know when Ottawa is going to step in their lane. First you get the Prime Minister talking about the Canada Health Act only applying to catastrophic cases situations, and then criticizing (privatized) governments for getting involved in ways which they are trying to fix and maintain services while maintaining their costs down. It doesn't make sense.

**Maclean's:** Gun control played a role in the campaign. How will you be involved in that national debate?

**Filmon:** I suggested that it ought to be a topic on the agenda of the Western premiers' conference next month in Banff. In Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Northwest Territories, we have a cautious position in opposition to it. And I thought we might do it a step further—maybe offering some suggested amendments that might ease the areas that really anger away of our residents, particularly the universal registration, and instead support other ways in which we can create a safer society.

but party-leader Jean Parizeau and his cabinet in the final night air. At week's end, polls said they had no impact.

Several legislative moves died on the order table when Filmon called the election on March 21. And re-introducing them will be his first order of business. They include one of the cornerstones of his campaign—a balanced budget law—as well as a bill that would require a plebiscite before any major tax increases. Filmon has never actually balanced a budget. He is already, his government projected a surplus for the current 1990-1991 fiscal year and forecast at least a balanced budget for each of the next three years. Critics during the campaign pointed out that the Conservative projections did not account for all of the cuts in transfer payments announced in the federal budget. Filmon now said last week that he realized a deficit that his government would not run in the mid-1990s if the surplus end up being smaller than expected.

Before getting into his legislative agenda, though, Filmon last week had to address the fate of the *Beauport* Winnipeg Jets hockey team. About a thousand people rallied in downtown Winnipeg on Friday, the day after local businessmen—who had been working on a proposal to purchase the struggling franchise and prevent it from being sold to a U.S. group—announced that National Hockey League commissioner Gary Bettman had accepted their deal by imposing unacceptable new demands. The demonstrators, chanting "Save our Jets" marched to the Manitoba legislature. "You're absolutely right," Filmon told the crowd. "The way has no right to take away NHL hockey from Canada." He added that he would try to arrange a meeting with Bettman over the weekend, in an effort to correct the deal before the May 1 deadline.

During the election campaign, Filmon had promised to try to convince the government from an agreement to finance part of the Jets' operating losses that he pledged \$40 million to help build a new arena for the team, a key element in the local businessmen's proposal to keep the Jets in town. And although the deal's fate remained uncertain last week, Filmon did get credit during the campaign for his efforts. "I think there's a core of hot hockey here," Winnipeg's *Western Worker* David Andrews, 35, said last week. "It's someone was wavering, it might have made us their winner. And Andrews was not only Conservative because of Filmon himself. "He's not very charismatic," allowed Andrews, who chuckled at the thought. "I think what makes Gary Filmon popular is that he seems to be your average guy—a plain ordinary person and a very trustworthy." And at Monday's last week, most ordinary men point his change.

# A new gambit

English Canada is cool to Parizeau's unity offer

Thanks, but no thanks. That, in a phrase, summed up the reaction in English Canada last week to Quebec Premier Jacques Parizeau's announcement that he intends to make an offer of association and political association between an independent Quebec and the rest of Canada before a referendum on Quebec sovereignty to making the proposal, Parizeau sought to head a potentially devastating rift between his separatist base and his liberal and

Conservatives remained evenly last week—according to the present, it could mean all the way from simple trade links to a common parliament, made up of representatives from each area country. But whatever a might involve, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and his ministers said they had no wish to discuss it. Instead, Chrétien told the House of Commons that the separatists lacked "the guts" to ask Quebecers, directly and concisely, whether Quebecers should separate from Canada, because they know that they could not win such a vote. Lucienne Robitaille, the federal minister responsible for the referendum, echoed that view. "No matter what the camouflage, the cratiness or changes to the question, the fundamental objective is still the same," she said. "It is the same issue for us—separation—and we're against that."

The Liberals also rejected a premature call from Reform leader Preston Manning for what he called a "Quebec" referendum in the rest of Canada on Parizeau's proposals. Declared Manning, "It's important to make clear to Quebecers that there is no more interest in the rest of Canada as some special status with a separated Quebec than there is interest in a special status with the Spaniards in this for barbs." Chrétien responded that if Quebecers are given a chance to clearly reject separation, "it will be a hell of a long time before there is any need for any other referendum for anybody."

Manning's reading of the public mood outside Quebec appears well grounded. According to a poll conducted by the Vancouver-based Angus Reid Group in February, only 38 per cent of English-Canadian supported an economic union between a Canada and an independent Quebec—down dramatically from the 66 per cent who favored that view just last year ago. But if Parizeau's latest strategy was in part intended to provoke as many rejection in the rest of the country, politics find last week that the premier may have been surprised. The overwhelming majority of English-Canadians, he added, express positive feelings towards Quebecers and want the province to remain part of Canada; they have simply lost interest in constitutional debates of any kind. "People are very tired of the Quebec agenda," he said. "They wonder when it's ever going to go away." Given Parizeau's latest political manoeuvres, they will probably be wondering about that for some time to come.



Parizeau confabulating candidates/Parizeau

not sophisticated enough to follow Quebec leader Lucien Bouchard, who had urged the premier to make the separatist option more palatable to Quebecers. In that regard, Parizeau seemed to succeed. Bouchard's Parti Québécois leader's decision to follow his lead, Bouchard withdrew an earlier threat to set out a bill referendum but an even earlier task by asking for Parizeau, convincing Quebecers and other Canadians—that he could be trusted to negotiate in good faith the terms of union should he be given a mandate to do so. And on that score, conceded Parizeau, "I know I'm not the most credible of individuals."

The exact nature of Parizeau's proposed association between a sovereign Quebec and

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# The road to re-election



before as cuts to transfer payments to the province scheduled for the next two years in the recent federal budget. Last week, Ontario Treasurer Floyd Laughren announced a financial plan in place of tableting a formal budget, and charged that the federal Liberal cuts threaten health care funding. Laughren's decision promised to maintain current health care programs, while cutting Ontario's deficit by \$2.3 billion to \$5.8 billion in 1995-1996.

The NDP is using the issue to hammer provincial Liberal leader Lyn McLeod. "McLeod is on the line, and she is the only leader strong enough to make tough decisions to protect it," NDP candidate David Jacobs told an elderly voter as he canvassed an apartment building in downtown Toronto last week. "We don't need a premier who is a pale reflection of the federal government." The 50-year-old McLeod, in fact, will be caught in a two-front war as both Rae and Conservative

McLeod (left) Harris (below): Liberals lead of the outset

## Ontario's NDP government faces hostile unions and grim voters at the polls

Mike Oliver usually has no trouble making his point with the must-ferris and violent criminals in his workplace. It helps that the guard at the maximum security provincial jail in Cornwall, Ont., stands about two and weighs 215 pounds. But in 1990, Oliver put his skills and stature to use in a different arena—the campaign trail. His union had retained the provincial New Democrats. And to help out the cause, Oliver and other union guards formed squads that loudly heckled three-previous David Peterson at Liberal campaign events. Now, though, as Ontario's 11 million residents head toward June 6 provincial elections, Oliver and his cohorts plan to upstage their fury on the very man they helped to make premier in 1990—Bob Rae. "I'm sure he's updated it when we changed the Liberals, but he doesn't let it show he's the target," declares Oliver. "He'd better get used to it because we're going to be in his face every day of the campaign whenever he goes. That's the cost of betrayal."

Opposition from traditional labor allies—amplified by public sector wage cuts—is only one of the handicaps that dogs Rae as he becomes the province's first NDP premier to campaign for re-election. Riding off the rice at a crowded press conference at the provincial legislature on April 28, Rae declared that he is proud of his record in government and has "a sense

that we're going to win." First, Rae will have to overcome a much bigger problem: their hostile nature—his party's consistent third-place showing in both public opinion and private party polls over the past two years. According to pollsters, the New Democrats are plagued by widespread voter dissatisfaction with their overall performance in government, particularly their management of the economy. When Ontarians started the rest of the country by handing Rae's party 34 seats in the 130-seat legislature on Sept. 6, 1990 (scandals last week: NDP 68, Liberals 34, Conservatives 21, two independent seats and four vacant ones), the province's unemployment rate stood at 6.6 per cent. Now, it is 8.6 per cent, and the province has only just recovered the 330,000 jobs it lost during its worst economic downturn since the Great Depression of the 1930s. At the same time, Ontario's long-term debt has ballooned to \$65.5 billion during Rae's 11-year tenure.

The NDP's election strategy is to focus the blame for the recession's brightening effects on the policies of former prime minister Brian Mulroney's government, free trade with the United States and reckless spending by the previous provincial Liberal government. The party also plans to make a major issue of \$3.6



two leader Mike Harris, 50, attempt to erode the last lead his party has enjoyed in public opinion polls for most of the past two years. An Angus Reid Group survey of 655 voters released last week gave the Liberals 46 per cent support, compared with 36 per cent for the Conservatives and just 21 per cent for the NDP.

To stir away voters from McLeod, Rae has also attacked her as recent public appointments as a career politician who "lip-sinks." In a radio ad, the NDP boasts that Rae has controlled health care spending, shored up the wait for heart surgery and introduced an obesity card

to combat fraudulent use of the health care system. The spot ends with a narrator asking: "Lyn McLeod's been leader of the Opposition for three years, but do you know where she stands on health care... or anything?"

One thing the Oxford-educated premier says that he will not do in the campaign is make promises. "The traditional Canada Bigger style election where you say 'Here's another \$3-billion dollar government program—I don't think it works and I don't think the public believes in it.' You said at his campaign kickoff that it's a sharp departure from the 1980 rage, when the NDP promised to introduce public sector insurance, so universalized law on the rich, and to eliminate tuition fees at Ontario's 17 universities. All those promises were scrapped.

On fact, tuition fees have increased by 30 per cent since 1990. Almost from the moment they assumed power, the current strategy of Rae and his senior circle of advisors has been to transform the NDP from a coalition of academics, activists, ideologues and advocates for special-interest groups into a credible governing party that could remain in and out of power without any ideological strain.

In this campaign, however, the New Democrats have distinct disadvantages, aside from their third-place standing in the polls. In 1990, the NDP legislated a 5 per cent wage cap for more than 900,000 public sector employees, unilaterally dismantling their collective agreements. As a result, some labor organizations that helped the party in the past say they will not at the campaign, including the Canada Auto Workers and the International Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation. Perhaps the most troublesome is the 130,000-

member Ontario Public Service Employees Union, of which Oliver is a vice-president. The union, which spent \$1 million to help defeat the Liberals in the 1990 election, will not endorse any party. And Oliver says that he led hundreds of other members have already begun to charge Rae's election. "Rae was at a hockey arena last week to hand out a cheque so he could brag his own back into office," says Oliver. "That convinced the media showed a bunch of union members screaming at him."

A common element of the NDP's strategy, meanwhile, is the party's belief that attacking McLeod's federal cousins, and their budget, will draw voters from the Liberal Party. Oliver has been busily attacking the federal government's budget, which he says is the worst in the world. He is also trying to identify the national error on its own. As well, Premier Michael Ruppel's budget has a 20 per cent approval rating among Ontarians. A greater source of potential trouble for the NDP is that the race has become a contest of the Angus Reid Group. "It there is any question at this stage, it is breaking the Tories' way," says Rae. "There is the campaign to watch."

Last week, senior Liberals were privately warning party workers to expect an unexpected 30 per cent drop in their support, a dip they say they will overcome after the campaign's second week. McLeod is clearly the candidate to beat. While the MPP for the

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Thunder Bay-area riding of Fort Williams has been called "The Betty Crocker of Ontario politics" because of her lack of charisma and glamour. McLeod brought a new look and a polished presence to her campaign kickoff speech last week: the result of many rehearsals and months of coaching by media advisors. In many ways, McLeod is the most conspicuous of the three party leaders. She returned to be a career woman, academic and a mother—all at the same time. She rose to the chairmanship of the Thunder Bay school board and completed a postgraduate degree in clinical psychology at Lakehead University while raising four daughters in a modest bungalow with her husband Neil. In 1987, Peterson tapped McLeod to run in the provincial election, and named her minister of colleges and universities.

McLeod's strategists now the Tories as they seemed them. In March, the Liberal leader unveiled a detailed cost-cutting plan to eliminate the provincial deficit in four years and to produce balanced-budget legislation. It echoed the small-government, populist platform released last summer by Conservative leader Harmer, ended the Communist Social Revolution. That only guaranteed the cerebral Rae, who is always quick with a one-liner, to make a new politician to meet McLeod—"Blue Rae."

One Liberal strategist says that the party plans to push Harris to the right during the campaign, and heeded that it would try to hurt the Tory leader by linking him to Mulroney. Asked if the Liberals have crafted television ads with the theme of attack, the strategist said, "We'll take a more subtle approach. Candidates will be using the Mulroney label when they go door-to-door."

In his campaign launch last week, McLeod made job creation his first issue: promising to release a provincial counterpart to her federal cousin's Jobs Bank of campaign promises within days. She is following a highly scripted campaign that lasts across the province. "We're really worried about innovation, and we want to see it in action," she says. "We're already looking for the best ways to do it." While Rae and Harris were busy making public appearances, the Liberal leader was tucked away with advisors in private meetings. That may seem like a strange combination of confidence and caution. But even with McLeod's substantial lead, many commentators say she will face a tough battle in the coming election. In the Angus Reid Group's survey, McLeod's lead was 10 points over Harris, but the Tories were 10 points ahead of the Liberals.

# Spanking on trial

Should parents ever strike their children?

It was his wife's birthday—Labor Day, 1994—and David Peterson had taken a break from the drive home to Warrenville, Ill., to celebrate at a restaurant in London, Ont. With him was his whole family—wife Paula, five-year-old daughter Rachel, and son William, 2—fresh from a vacation in Niagara Falls. But Rachel was acting up, refusing to stop something with her brother. And when Peterson and his kids were to leave for the car to fetch a present for their mother—a plaque that bore an inscription about family love—Rachel went over the line. She pushed her brother out of the car to the parking-lot asphalt, then slammed the door on his fingers when he tried to get back in. Angered, Peterson scolded up the girl, laid her on the trunk of the car, pulled down her pants and did what parents have done with headstrong children for centuries. He spanked her. But Madeline Thompson, a mother of a nine-year-old boy, saw it all. Noting the ill-effects lesson plans on Peterson's behavior, Thompson contacted the *American*, telling him, "This is not what we do in Canada." And then she called the police.

So began David Peterson's ordeal, which included a night in a London jail and months of legal headaches, culminating in his trial and acquittal last week on charges of assault. "We were just passing through," the 39-year-old part-time accounting manager told reporters after the verdict in London, "and we stopped in it, so to speak."

Indeed, there are few more contentious issues in parenting to spark or not to spank? And the Peterson case has only added fuel to the long-standing debate. "I am deeply concerned by the signal that has been sent," says the *UK* to put your child across the back as a car, pull down their pants and hit them," said NDP MP Sandra Robison, who last week declared his candidacy for the leadership of his party. Jim Bolger, Vancouver-based vice-president of public policy for Focus on the Family (Canada), a conservative support and information group, disagreed. "A parent should have the right to spank a child as a last resort in instances of defiance or danger to his behavior," said Bolger, a father of three. "Parents need that authority."

At the heart of the debate is Section 43 of the *Criminal Code*. It allows parents, teachers and guardians to use "force by way of correction toward a pupil or child" if the



David and Paula Peterson leaving court "we stopped in it"

force does not exceed what is reasonable under the circumstances." During last week's trial, Peterson's lawyer, Michael Weaver, argued that the section protected parents who "honestly believe" they are teaching their children proper behavior and do not inflict injury in the process. (Up-to-date spanking legislation of Rachel Peterson by pediatrician Dr. Maureen Johnson at a London hospital showed no bruising, redness or tenderness on the girl's buttocks.)

In his memoir, Mr. Justice John McKeen of the Ontario Court's Provincial Division said he was convinced the Petersons—David is a production and marketing agent who devoted most of his time to raising the children, while Paula is a Grade 1 teacher working on her PhD in early childhood education—were "reasonable, reasonable and

caring parents," and that the spanking of Rachel was not excessive. Weaver added that the testimony of Thompson—who acknowledged that she opposes physical discipline—"brings into sharp focus the different views on society on the subject of child discipline." Still, he added, "this is not a court of social justice, but of the law."

But to many child experts and family workers, that law does not go far enough in protecting children. Dr. Elkan Barker, a Montreal, Ont., psychiatrist who trains in child adolescents, says that, in the long run, spanking can have "serious costs" for both individuals and society. "To have the person you are most dependent on turn on you and cause physical pain is a psychological blow you don't forget," says Barker. Children, he adds, will come to "believe that spanking is good, and they go on and spank their own kids." Sarcasm that in Section 43 says Barker, "is utterly irrelevant and unfortunate."

Over the past decade, NDP MP Robison has repeatedly attempted to repeal that section: the latest private member's bill, which would effectively outlaw spanking, will be debated in the current session. But his bill is unlikely to find wide support. "I was spanked and I'm a parent and I spank my kids," said Reform MP Sharon Hayes, whose party leader, Preston Manning, says that corporal punishment is a decisive best left to parents. Justice Minister Allan Rock, meanwhile, said that his department had reviewed the section of the *Criminal Code* and found it acceptable. "I think it strikes the right balance of reasonable force, and I think that's the right way," Rock added.

After the trial last week, Paula Peterson declined to say whether she said her husband intended to spank their children—a form of discipline that they say they have used once or twice a month. "That's a decision my husband and I will make," she said. But both parents said that they had no hard feelings about Canadian law about the debate that has raged around this case in the parking lot. One of the reasons he brought the charge, said David Peterson, was so that he could return to the country without fear of being arrested. And he and the family plan to vacation in Canada again—although probably not in Ontario, he added. "Thank Canada for this," he added.

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## Judging Bernardo

*The search for 12 impartial jurors begins*

For the next four to six months, Justice Patrick LeBage will have one of the most difficult jobs in the country. The sub-optimal, much-watched judge is presiding over the trial of Paul Bernardo, the 34-year-old former accountant charged with first-degree murder in the sex slayings of two southern Ontario schoolgirls. The case has received extraordinary publicity since Bernardo's arrest in February 1993, at St. Catharines, Ont., where the killings occurred. His trial, which enters the crucial stage of jury selection in Toronto this week, is expected to draw huge crowds, produce sensational testimony and attract intense media coverage. But first, defense and prosecution lawyers must screen a pool of 1,500 candidates to find 12 impartial jurors, a process that could take two weeks. "There's never been a case in Canada with as much publicity as this one," said Bruce Turpin, president of the Ontario Criminal Lawyers Association. "No doubt that will raise added headaches for LeBage and everyone involved."

Barring unexpected developments, Crown attorney Igor Hoshinac should be making his opening address to the jury before the end of May in the case that crushes the maiden of 14-year-old Leslie Mahaffy and 13-year-old Kristen French. His outline of the evidence against Bernardo will include some highly contentious home-made videotapes. The Crown intends to call nearly 50 witnesses, though none will be crucial to its case as

Karla Homelka, Bernardo's ex-wife, who turns 25 this week and is serving consecutive 10-year sentences for her part in the killings. She was convicted in July, 1990, but the presiding judge, Justice Francis Javies, imposed a publication ban on the evidence to protect Bernardo's right to a fair trial—a move that sparked an unprecedented assault of rumor and speculation about the case.

The high level of public interest, along with the extensive print and media coverage, has put immense pressure on LeBage because he is primarily responsible for ensuring that Bernardo receives a fair trial. He decided last fall to move the trial to Toronto because of the passions the crimes had aroused in St. Catharines. And in late January, he announced that the Ontario attorney general's department would be asked to assemble a list of 1,500 prospective jurors, one of the largest pools ever put together in Canada.

The selection process was scheduled to begin on May 1 when the candidates were to attend briefing sessions in two groups of 750 at a Toronto hotel. Court officials were to give each person an information document and a brief questionnaire prepared by LeBage in consultation with Hoshinac and chief defense lawyer John Rizzo. The questionnaires were expected to eliminate anywhere from a third to half of those who were called. The remaining candidates were to be

given dates and times to appear in court, and most observers anticipated that the selection process would proceed at a rate of about 50 candidates per day.

While LeBage is responsible for coordinating the courtroom officials of the Ontario attorney general's department has taken unusual steps to ensure that an orderly atmosphere prevails in and around the courtroom. Members of the public are required to line up at a specified entrance for a chance to fill one of the 100 or so seats in the courtroom. Court officials will issue a ticket and stamp one hand of everyone who is admitted, to prevent them from selling their tickets. A senior department official also circulated a memo to courtroom staff, advising them to watch for unwanted packages or any unusual behavior by members of the public. "If you receive strange telephone calls or notice anything suspicious, bring it to the attention of your supervisor," the memo read.

The department, along with Metro Toronto police, have closed off two city streets outside the courthouse largely to accommodate an influx of television crews. The CBC, CTV and several local stations



plans to carry live daily reports from outside the courthouse. They have set up editing studios in trailers provided by the attorney general's department. And they intend to broadcast live from platforms erected on scaffolds over the sidewalk directly opposite the courthouse. Along with mobile news vans and balloons, TV news reporters also plan extensive commentary on the trial. For example, Toronto-based CTV has retained two lawyers, one a specialist in criminal law and the other an expert in forensic science, to provide expert analysis of daily developments.

But while the cameras remain on the sidewalk outside the courthouse, the real drama will occur in LeBage's courtroom once the jury is selected and witnesses begin testifying. And for all the pretrial media perspectives and public anticipation, the purpose of the drama is simple and straightforward: to determine how two young girls met their deaths and to prove the guilt or innocence of Paul Bernardo, the Haddam, Longueuil, Quebec university graduate accused of murdering them.

D'ARCY JENNIFER

# Dishing it out

If the point was more competition in the television business and more choice for television consumers, it did not always look like that in Ottawa last week. Rather, the debate about direct-to-home (DTH) satellite television service had all the hallmarks of a U.S. television talk show, with a changing cast of heroes and villains and some moments of wringing. The debate arose after the federal Liberal government took advantage of a law never before used and ordered the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) to review its rules for direct-to-home service. That unprecedented step highlighted growing differences between the government and the regulatory agency. The order, the government said, would level the playing field between the two competitors, Power DirectTV and Expresso. Both firms are creations of some of the country's most powerful corporate interests. But it was the long-standing connection between Power Corp. and the Liberals, and especially its family ties to Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, that raised eyebrows. "They're on the side," Belton MP Deborah Grey teased the Liberals.

Steve Quilley and Belton (left) posted

to Power DirectTV as the subject that was refusing to play fair. The company is controlled by Power Corp. of Montreal, a vast enterprise with ties to both the Liberals and the former Conservative government. Its president is André Desrosiers, who married Prime Minister Chrétien's first daughter, in 1983. And the chairman of Power DirectTV is Joel Bell, who holds numerous government posts under previous Liberal governments, including economic adviser to the Prime Minister's Office and vice-president of Petro-Canada. But Chrétien vigorously denied any favours, saying that he absented himself from cabinet when it ordered the CRTC to undo the decisions it had made last August—a decision that the government said inevitably gave Expresso a monopoly. "I have absolutely no conflict of interest," he told the Commons. And he refused to apologise for his daughter's choice of husband. "The Prime Minister of Canada has the right to have his daughter well married."

The government's reversal of the CRTC rule



Bell: Power DirectTV was accorded no 'favour'

ing means that both companies will now have to apply for broadcasting licences. According to Steve Linden, Lucien Beuchard, it was a move "tailor-made to meet the needs

of Power Direct." Reform leader Preston Manning went further, saying the Liberals were guilty of twinning a "family compact" of companies allied with them. That would exempt, he had excluded. Desrosiers finally withdrew—who was an unrelated business deal—recently took over NCA, the large American entertainment company. Heritage Minister Michel Duguay was at Los Angeles meeting NCA officials on the day the takeover was announced.

Manning said Duguay's presence there gave the appearance of pressure of favouritism to Seagram, which will need government approval to acquire the takeover. But his last work Duguay said he only learned of the takeover after he served in Colombia and decided to go ahead with the meeting because there were representations from other sources, besides NCA, present. The only connection between the television move and Seagram is provided by Robert Ko-

linchick, an executive with Bonanza-owned Claridge Inc. Koilichick was a member of the three-member panel appointed by the government but failed to review the DTH satellite move. Industry Minister John Manley has acknowledged that Ottawa bowed its order to

the CRTC on the same economic criteria. "The controversy has its roots in a decision made by the broadcast regulator on Aug. 30. The CRTC decided then to exempt DTH until its services meeting certain conditions from the requirement to apply for a licence. The key requirement, and the heart of the dispute, was a demand that the entire service be broadcast to the 80 countries from Canadian satellites. Expresso, owned by a consortium of Canadian telecommunications companies that includes BCE Inc. and CAN-

Expresso could not meet the CRTC's rules. Said Manley: "The effect was a monopoly."

Power DirectTV made an objection to the decision loud and clear. And Bell told Manley's that company president Desrosiers never lobbied the government on behalf of Power Direct and never talked to his father-in-law about the issue. "I'm in two shoes for this Prime Minister in respect to his political reputation and career," said Bell. "If you think that we have benefited some or even, I would ask you look at the evidence. Why have we been held up for over a year?"

Expresso, itself well connected to decision-makers through its corporate links, says it faces competition. But it now worries that the government order—which can be nullified over the next 40 days of parliamentary sittings—may force it to abandon its program launch set for Sept. 1. "It's kind of like changing the rules in the middle of the game," company vice-president Chris Frank told Manley. "If the government does not budge from its position that Expresso will first need to apply for a licence, along with Power Direct, Frank said a legal challenge could not be ruled out. The company, he said, has around \$250 million so far in the project. Meanwhile, it warns—the consumers of the radically tested expanding universe of TV less—will likely have to stay tuned for a little longer.

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CANADA

## Less equals more

A state's main, Harry Truman once said, is a politician who has been dead for 30 or 35 years. But, in political leaders at ways discover to their delight, there is a more pleasant route to that status: leave the country. Away from home, there are no angry voters or explosive domestic debates, just the euphemistic "matters of state," and sympathetic fellow leaders with whom to commiserate on the burdens of power. In that regard, Jean Chrétien is no different: thus most of his two-day predecessor as prime minister. In his first 13 months in office, he was away for 37 days. Later this week, he leaves on a seven-day trip through the Netherlands, Great Britain, France and Russia.

The reason for the trip—over-enthusiasm commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Allied liberation of Europe—needs no explanation. But as always, there are subtexts. It is an acknowledgment that Chrétien will spend May 6, V-E Day, in Paris, his supposed interim year, it will reward Quebecers and some mainstream French politicians that Canadians had left all. It is convenient to visit Moscow as an occasion when President Boris Yeltsin does not have to be chided about the brutal behavior of the Russian army in Chechnya.

But there is one traditional travel advantage that Chrétien does not need: respect and adoration were what he craved most, he would do as well to stay at home. Virtually alone among leaders of Western democracies, his popularity has grown rather than shrunk since coming to office. A Gallup poll last week showed that 69 per cent of Canadians approve of his performance as leader. Of those leaders (including Yeltsin) who will come to the G-7 summit of the world's largest industrialized nations in Halifax in mid-June, Chrétien is the only one who would be certain to win reelection today. His reputation for integrity remains rock-solid even in the wake of such controversies as last week's cabinet decision opening the lucrative direct-to-home satellite industry up to competition—and thereby helping Power VisionTV, a company in which Chrétien's son-in-law, André Desautels, is a key figure.



**BACKSTAGE  
OTTAWA**

BY ANDREW NELSON-SMITH

In an environment as frenetic as it is an official Ottawa, there is no shortage of debate over the career of the Prime Minister's enduring popularity.

The more cynical (and accurate) explanation includes the lack of any credible alternative to Chrétien, and the fact that he is not Brian Mulroney. But credit Chrétien and the Liberals for understanding the new formula for political success in the 1990s: Less equals More. The less that the public sees of a leader, the more it likes him. The issue the man of the promise, the more it is to keep. The lower the promises made, the more they are believed. The less Chrétien says about Quebec, the more it frustrates commentators and delights the rest of the country. And the more the public believes that government should do less, the less it blames government when it does precisely that. That is why Chrétien keeps a low profile outside the House of Commons, and spreads responsibility for policy announcements among his cabinet members. That is also why the government's moves discreetly to comparatively small matters—such

as the post-election moves to cancel the Portman International Airport privatization plan. Contrast that with the ongoing apprehension over the timing and scope of such major issues as the overhaul of social programs.

And along with tactics, consider this: last June in Normandy, Chrétien attended ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of D Day at the Canadian military cemetery in Bayeux-sur-Mer. The memorial service ran late, largely because of the early arrival of French President François Mitterrand, and Chrétien was widely educated. After it ended, the French delegation left at once, as did the buses containing Canadian officials and the media. But one stranger was Chrétien, who slipped into the crowd to greet the often frail veterans and their families. Each time one thanked him, Chrétien said emphatically "No sir, thank you." He stayed for close to an hour, leaving only after all the veterans were sheltered aboard their charter buses. At Bayeux-sur-Mer that night, you didn't need a pollster or a pundit to understand why Canadians like Jean Chrétien.

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# Canada NOTES



**AFTER THE FLOOD:** The Assiniboine River near the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border drowned farmlands after the worst spring floods in the area in decades. Saskatchewan Premier Roy Romanow pledged about \$6 million in aid to repair road bases, culverts and bridges washed out by the Assiniboine, Whitehead and Qu'Appelle rivers. And after leaving the flood site by helicopter, newly re-elected Manitoba Premier Gary Filmon said that he would apply to Ottawa for emergency relief.

## A tragic resolution

A hostage taking and a subsequent standoff with police ended in tragedy last week in the industrial town of St-Marc-de-Berou, 50 km south of Quebec City. After responding to a report of domestic violence at the home of undertaker Clement Mercier, Denis Nadreau, the 48-year-old chief of police for the town was shot dead. He approached the house unarmed, according to police, because he thought that he could reason with Mercier, a well-known local businessman.

Although Mercier's wife ran out of the house immediately after Nadreau's shooting and was seen a few blocks later 10-year-old daughter, Cindy, was left in the house. On Saturday, the girl's body was recovered. She had been shot twice before Mercier shot Nadreau. Mercier's body was found hanging between two doors of the house. He had left a

note to Nadreau, who was with the provincial force for 25 years before moving to the local police department, was married and had two adult sons, one of whom is a provincial officer at a nearby community.

## Bomb aftermath

Police in Charlottetown said they still had no suspects in the April 20 bombing at the historic Prince Edward Island Legislature. The pipe-bomb blast, which occurred one day after the tragic explosion in Oklahoma City, sent a Charlottetown man to hospital with minor injuries and shattered the legislative assembly, which was then in session, with glass and debris. Parts of the bomb were sent to the RCMP crime lab in Ottawa, where experts hoped to reconstruct the device. Meanwhile, MHA returned to the legislature and tightened security. "It may be a little difficult initially," and Opposition leader Pat McCalla. "But it's just something we've all got to live above."

## A FISH TALE

Federal Fisheries Minister Brian Tobin was urged to turn his attention to another smoldering fish dispute on Canada's opposite coast. B.C. Fisheries Minister David Zepheris was scheduled to meet with Tobin in Ottawa this week to discuss his concerns about Alaskan fishermen catching too many Canadian-bound Pacific salmon.

## A RADICAL CANDIDACY

Testing the virtues of socialism, Vancouver's anti-Socialist politician entered the race for the leadership of the federal New Democratic Party, which will be decided at an Ottawa convention in October.

## FRAUD CHARGES

Police charged two former Saskatchewan cabinet ministers, Roy MacLachlan and Jean Duncanson, with fraud for allegedly misusing expense money. The arrests bring to a dozen the number of former and current provincial Conservative politicians who have been charged with fraud following an RCMP investigation.

## GUILTY OF CONTEMPT

The Newfoundland Supreme Court found Kate Rich, the wife of the Innu band in Davis Inlet, Nfld., and two other Innu women guilty of contempt of court. The charges, stemmed from a December, 1993, protest against the provincial court, which the Innu say has no jurisdiction over them.

## STRIKEOUT

The Ontario Labor Relations Board ruled that major league baseball could file replacement umpires at Toronto's Sky-Dome as long as regular umpires are available to do the job. Team owners have locked out the umpires in a pay dispute, and the season started last week with replacements. The umpires say they will have news available for Blue Jays games when the union decision goes into effect on May 5. But should the regular umpires choose not to work, and the lockout is continuing in the other parks, the league would be free to use replacements in Toronto.

## HAIRBOYFRONT REPRIEVE

The Board of directors of Ontario's Haircutting Centre announced that the cultural facility will remain open, after the federal government agreed to provide a grantee special allocation of \$2 million in new funding. The centre had announced in early April that it would close down in Sept. '95, because of reduced funding from Ottawa.



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BY MARCI McDONALD

**A**t 21, her complexion is lightly graced with acne, and one ear is studded with three silver hoops. As she slumps into a canvas chair in her third-floor dormitory room, the slim brunette in jeans and a black shirt might pass for any other second-year liberal arts major—the group of young women next door frothing about the summer ahead. Outside her window on the Queen's University campus in Kingston, Ont., other students are already whooping and hollering, celebrating the end of final exams. But picking up her books, Elizabeth Moore is contemplating a more perilous passage—returning home to Toronto this week as what she calls "an ex-Nazi," a recent defector from the Heritage Front, the country's leading extreme right-wing umbrella organization. "I get worried sometimes I might get a letter back to the mail," she says quietly. "In a marked woman way."

Drifting into the white supremacist movement three years ago when she was still at a suburban high school, where she found herself part of its ethnic minority, Moore became one of the hundreds of disaffected young people who are being recruited as the newest foot soldiers in the country's growing right-wing armies of hate. But in the April 15 terrorist truck-bombing in Oklahoma City forced an unwelcome spotlight on that murky other-

# THE ENEMY WITHIN

2000-01 Toronto Star photo by [unreadable]



Cross burning at a 1999 white supremacy rally in Pinetree, Ala.; shock troops of right-wing extremists

## THE FAR RIGHT'S RACIST WAR AGAINST SOCIETY OPENING NEW FRONTS ACROSS CANADA

world throughout North America, her story provides a cautionary tale. In the Heritage Front, Moore, a slightly shy child who felt she did not fit in anywhere, had found friends and "a sense of belonging," she says. "A reason for being." Personal wedges for its recruiter and serving as the voice for one of its shorthanded anti-immigration battalions, she rose to become one of its chief spokespersons.

But five months ago, nicknamed by the magazine and increasing evidence of violence against her, Moore rescued her name. And last week in the wake of the Oklahoma blast, she shuddered as she recalled the front's close links to U.S. neo-fascist crusaders and its members' frequent references to *The Turner Diaries*—a 17-year-old white-supremacist novel that may have provided the blueprint for the terrorist (June 4). "It was a real eye-opener," she says. Still, the most haunting aspect of that memory was another chapter in the novel—portraying white rebels who hang other whites they regard as "race traitors" from lampposts across the United States. "It just gave me chills," she says. "They're probably reserved a special hell for me."

But despite those risks, the Oklahoma massacre has made Moore more determined than ever to speak out against a hate move-

ment that respects no borders and whose members, according to experts, are increasing. There is, of course, no registry of its membership, but according to Warren Steinhilber, the Ottawa author of *With the Wolf, Not the Lamb*, last year's best-selling expose of the Canadian white supremacist movement, its numbers have grown from 300 hard-core leaders a decade ago, to an estimated 2,000 members, with another 2,000 core followers scattered across the country in local organizations with loose-knit national links. Steinhilber attributes that rise to a faltering economy and a concerted recruitment campaign among angry and unemployed white urban youth. And he sees stark distinctions between the shock troops of right-wing extremists—their color-coded bootcamps, indicating their prowess at mayhem—and Timothy McVeigh, the gun-for-armed Permal Gold veteran and Oklahoma City bombing suspect who now sits in jail, declaring himself a prisoner of war. Says Katsulis: "We're got Timothy McVeigh on our minds."

Indeed, while many Canadians regard the Oklahoma attack as a distinctly made-in-the-U.S.A. tragedy—complete



Moore, late supremacist and CHU organizer, is a self-declared neo-Nazi who she admits "got a better look"

with links to a vast American paramilitary network—Katsulis and others have been quick to disagree with those who assert that such an incident could never happen here. "It could happen anywhere," he says. Agnès Cerni, spokeswoman of an Ottawa Catholic regional police unit dealing with hate crimes, "I definitely think there's a danger. There's a lot of hate out there."

Canadian gun-control laws prohibit U.S.-style private militias. But Bernie Barber of the Canadian Jewish Congress, who has been recruiting anti-Semitism over the past decade, has warned police forces not to find false reassurance in the relatively sparse numbers of the far-right fringe. "There's not a lot of them out there," he says. "But as Oklahoma has proven, it doesn't take a lot of people to create havoc."

As Father points out, recent raids on right-wing hangouts have produced alarming evidence of arms stockpiling. In 1993, police turned up a surprising weapons cache in the north Toronto house of Richard Maloney, a secretary volunteer for Heritage Front youth leader George Reek. The 29-year-old agitator who calls for a "second holy war" (page A1). Among their finds were an automatic

immigration is part of a plot by the United Nations and Jewish bankers to establish a new one-world state known as the Zionist Occupation Government, designed to wipe out the Aryans race.

Constantly splintering into warring factions, the movement has been difficult to track, even its national registry of hate crimes currently exists. But last week's violent attacks that it heralds have spread to random pockets of every region.

"A very real menace," according to Concordia University historian Stephen Schleinberg, in the Ottawa suburb of Ottawa, one white supremacist hate group was in fact waving from a down-at-the-bricks white clapboard bungalow with a "Beware of Dog" sign in the front window and Hector the Roman soldier standing guard at the front door. The home of Les Greenwood, a 46-year-old right-wing voice on the Internet and a contributor to the Heritage Front's magazine, the house is also listed as the Canadian address of the National Alliance, the U.S. organization founded by William Pierce, author of *The Turner Diaries*. In scuffling tussles, the hate-seekers called for a "white progress" to infiltrate Pierce's 406-page headquarters in



West Virginia for books and tapes to "help us survive and prosper in the troubled times ahead."

Across the continent, in the Vancouver suburb of Surrey, another bulletin known as the *Cassidy Liberty Net* was warning fellow conspiracy theorists that the Oklahoma bombing "is—*and will be*—used to further restrict the rights of Americans." That message was tame compared with the hypebole of Canadian Ayman Nuaman leader Christo Scott, who operates from Cliffview B.C. (page 38). But these days, the Liberty Net, run by 27-year-old former post-communicator Tony McLeer, is warning its readers after crises being called before the B.C. Summer Olympics. In May 1992, a circumstantial editorial board claiming the telephone bulletin board for a series of cross burnings on the lives of Israeli refugees. But when the hotline was heated the following year, McLeer and his associates merely acted it across the border into Washington state. Another message urged callers to involve in one of the stereotypical "invade spots—gay bashing." The nearest calls failed to take their guests and triplicate them into the past, too, a voice on the Canadian Liberty Net declared: "There's just not a hell here, people."

Tuning down his virtual appeals to have had on B.C. as McLeer's misanthropic white supremacist following crated on B.C.'s lower mainland. In fact, Kinsella terms the premise "the hot spot" for right wing racism in Canada—second in numbers only in Toronto. One reason is the massive Ayman Nuaman that has changed the complexion of the Vancouver area. Another is the fact that white supremacists in Seattle, Canada, see the Pacific northwest as the site of a future Ayman Nuaman to be established after an inevitable racial



Zundel (left) with McLeer (right) and other followers of his bizarre ideology of Holocaust denial.



Andrew George Wright, from the Edmund Burke Society, in the Western Guard, Heritage Front and local politics.

confusion. "It's where they see the hot conflict taking place," Kinsella says. In Alberta, this notion of a white homeland straddling the border was one of the pet theories of Terry Lang, a teacher who set up offices in the Canadian house of the Ayman Nuaman in 1984 after a visit to Boulder's White Movement. Like many of the U.S. rural tea preachers who joined the anti-government Peace Convolution groups in the early 1980s—precursors of the current American militia movement—Lang had lost his own faith in government. But he moved back to his mother's farm in a mountainside location. Not far from the border, he joined a religious brotherhood. But he moved back to his mother's farm in a mountainside location. Not far from the border, he joined a religious brotherhood. But he moved back to his mother's farm in a mountainside location. Not far from the border, he joined a religious brotherhood.

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## UNDER INVESTIGATION

As rescue workers continued their grim task of searching for bodies in Oklahoma City's ruined federal building last week, devastated militia leaders began plotting the bombing of the crowd. The city's threat (death toll from the April 19 blast, the worst terrorist attack in U.S. history, reached 120 by the end of last week, with as many as 73 people still unaccounted for. After slating the bomb site and confabulating strategic families, President Bill Clinton returned to Washington where he proposed suspension of law-enforcement powers to better deal with terrorists. Among his proposals: more severe fighting personnel, restricted public access to dis-

garm chemicals, after criminal penalties for all acts on federal employees and the creation of a special counterterrorism unit headed by the FBI. Meanwhile, investigators continued their search for clues to the bombing, focusing on anti-government paramilitary groups like the *Black Panther Militia*. The key aspects

paramilitary groups like the *Black Panther Militia*. The key aspects

**TRUTHY JAMES BUCKNER** The only person formally charged with the bombing, the 23-year-old, ex-military Sal. War veteran appeared at a preliminary hearing last week at the federal prison near Oklahoma City where he was being held. Authorities said that McVoy was not co-operating with investigators.

say—they said he considers himself a proponent of war—and responded to questioning with only his name, rank and social number.

**TERRY AND JAMES NICHOLS** Police in Michigan charged the brothers last week with conspiring with McVoy in a multi-state explosion—a charge not directly related

to the Oklahoma bombing. Terry, 33, a military supply dealer, surrendered to authorities in his home town, Huntington, Kan. During a search of his house agents found 30 firearms, ammunition, an anti-tank rocket launcher and detonator caps, as well as various components of explosive devices like the one used in Oklahoma. Terry and James, 41, who was arrested at his home in Decatur, Mich., have ties to the Michigan Militia.

**JOHN DOE** His 37th birthday passed a second, slightly revised version of an unidentified man in a baseball hat, suspected of assisting McVoy in the bombing, but he remained under shelter when he was still at large or had been killed in the blast. Authorities discounted media reports that he had been identified as a former soldier who had served with McVoy.



Terry Nichols, 33 years old, in his home town.



White nationalism demonstrated in 1989, opponents of the far right see public complacency in leading up to a crisis.

straight arm "Seg. Hell" slides and chants "Death to the Jew." Some guests wore their Ku Klux Klan hats. Others, like fellow anti-racist Carney Norland, the head of Saskatchewan's Ayman Nuaman chapter, sported Nazi uniforms. But when a year, Norland had traded those clothes for prison gear after being convicted of shooting a Cree trapper who made the mistake of entering into his Prince Albert gas shop. When word of the Ayman Nuaman spread out a year later, Lang was lured inside in Alberta Human Rights Commission official. But when the bureau began to turn against him, Lang suddenly vanished—never to be seen again by potential authorities.

Lang's escape was a further outrage to Keith Rutherford, a retired Edmonton broadcaster, who blames Lang for costing him the spot in his fight city. In April, 1989, Rutherford opened the door of his suburban high-level and heard himself being brutally beaten by Dan Scott and Mark Swanson, two members of the city's vicious Final Solution Squad, who claimed him in the eye. His crime? According to one of his supporters, Terry's spiritual godfather, Terry Lang, informed them that 30 years earlier, Rutherford had broadcast the cause of a period Nazi war criminal living in Winnipeg, prompting the man to hang himself. Swanson received an eight-month sentence, Scott 90 days—although an appeal court later reversed that by a year.

Now, Rutherford says his line mother, Mrs. Alberta's right-wing fringe for signs of resurgence. And last week in the remote mountain stronghold at Mead, Mont., John Threlkeld, an anti-government survivalist

concerns of the movement set up by George and his associate, William Conrad. Dan Andrews, over the past three decades, a U.S. high school teacher named Paul Fromm in founding the Edmund Burke Society, which is now a national organization, and, since 1984, with Peter L. Truett. Shortly afterward, he made a pilgrimage to Arlington, Va., a suburb of the U.S. capital, to soak up the wisdom of William Pierce, who had not yet returned to his West Virginia home. "He was angry and sad," Andrews says. "But he had an eye for the future. He had these papay-like glasses, but I'll be asking him important questions on ideology and he'd be watching a blood gas by 'SGL' and all. Peter's preoccupations were as light-hearted as 1973, and he was overjoyed."

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George's quiet shuffling efforts since 1989 when he and Dan Andrews founded the Heritage Front and established on a two-pronged course of action—one a public propaganda

who leads the 2,000-member Militia of Montana, claimed that he had been deluged with calls from Alberta's far-right at Justice Minister Allan Rock's proposed gun-control laws. In response, he has mailed off his ideological basis, copies of Oliver, Salazar and Small's *White Defense* Air Attack, complete with top on base to shoot down air force jets.

But somewhere in the white supremacist movement takes street law in Canada that in Toronto, where 45-year-old Baranov immigrated Walbridge Drogos, who calls himself a "militant" and boasts that his grandfather knew Hitler's top aides, presides over the popular *White Front* (Edmonton) with controversial CEO Jolene Grant Treason. The front has become the chief clearinghouse for the Canadian far right through a World Wide Web computer and fan letters that have helped foster the group's view the security of nations, with inspectors on the watch for law in the future. But in fact, the group is only one of the countless in-

stances of the movement set up by George and his associate, William Conrad. Dan Andrews, over the past three decades, a U.S. high school teacher named Paul Fromm in founding the Edmund Burke Society, which is now a national organization, and, since 1984, with Peter L. Truett. Shortly afterward, he made a pilgrimage to Arlington, Va., a suburb of the U.S. capital, to soak up the wisdom of William Pierce, who had not yet returned to his West Virginia home. "He was angry and sad," Andrews says. "But he had an eye for the future. He had these papay-like glasses, but I'll be asking him important questions on ideology and he'd be watching a blood gas by 'SGL' and all. Peter's preoccupations were as light-hearted as 1973, and he was overjoyed."

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## SPREADING HATE ON THE INTERNET

Their medium is on the cutting edge of technology, but their message is a throwback to darker times. They are the Holocaust revisionists, neo-Nazis and American militia members who regularly send their claims and vengeance information on the Internet. Normally shunned by legitimate Net services, their posts have been difficult to ignore since April 19. Within 10 hours of the Oklahoma City bombing, John Delaney, a Concord, Calif.-based contributor to the newsgroup alt.revisionism, began the on-line message, "CLONING, YES. HOMO AND GAY BOMBING, YES. PROBABLY NOT. LAW ALLOWING CIVILIAN TO PROSECUTE DISCRIMINATORY OFFENSES." Write Delaney: "Declaration over the bombing!"

In the wake of the Oklahoma City disaster—as more thoughtful Internet users employed the international communications network to gather information on the bombing and to express sympathy for the victims and their families—other white supremacist networks used the information highway with calls to arms, conspiracy theories and bashing of the "Communist-controlled media." As one put it: "Several contributors suggested that Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agents—tested by ultra-rightists for storming the Branch Davidians compound in Waco, Texas, in April, 1993—embarked the building in a roundabout effort to discredit the militia movement. Others found the disaster suspiciously timely for President Bill Clinton."

"American history's most discredited president and his power-hungry wife get a second look—White supremacist networks have, in April, 1993—embarked the building in a roundabout effort to discredit the militia movement. Others found the disaster suspiciously timely for President Bill Clinton."

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But as much as the ultra-rightists support each other in cyberspace, they also encounter hostility. White Jeanne Kowalski of Oregon, responding to Knight's posting: "You really are a sick son of a bitch, aren't you?"

**JOE CHOLEWICKI** with **KATIE FALCON** in Ottawa

effort to promote a white supremacist agenda, the client, according to a CBS report, a covert propaganda program named as the eventual establishment of a white power elite outside Pittsburgh, Ont. The covert program, based on fostering independent cells of as few as three members, appears to draw on the philosophy of a hate-wild resistance being promoted by Tom McIntyre, the extreme leader of California's White Aryan Resistance, whose Dravage has twice visited in Toronto over the past four years.

But Dravage's public efforts have been anything but difficult to trace. Between court appearances, he spends hours sweet-talking reporters in a well-patient replication of his persona. And last November, when he ran in a candidate for the suburban Scarborough city council, playing as an anti-consumption groundswell, he garnered 879 ballots—14 per cent of the vote. "When people voted for me, they knew who they were voting for," he boasts. "We have to get our views out in public, create an awareness."

As part of that awareness, Dravage has made a concerted effort to target young people heading out from elite out-of-school high schools and courting street toughs for the alt-right movement. "You always need new blood," he says. In fact, actors of the right wing credit him with single-handedly reviving the country's hate movement. "Once the average age of a Canadian racist was 60," says Peter Rasmussen, the Toronto *Star* columnist who made the recent City documentary, *Secrets of Hate*. "Now, it's 18 to 20 years old."

As one of those converts, Elizabeth Moore found herself sucked into a neo-Nazi web site where she learned how to do it and the new faces of right-wing racism were

Radicalized after attacks. Scott (right) as an activist. Here (in two photos) he leads his followers in a march to protest the identity of a suspected Nazi war criminal living in Winnipeg.



clearly linked—often in the house and headquarters of neo-Nazi publisher Tim Zundel, one of the most famous purveyors of Nazi material. There, Jewish faces of power were deleted or

expressively young people along with leaders of Holocaust denial literature. "Zundel was good at boosting young men's confidence," she says. "He'd compliment them on their sense of being Aryankind, strong." Moore herself had never been associated in Zundel's theories. Her own babyhome was unimpeachable. Still, when she departed from the Heritage House, Dennis Ferber took her as a door of the Canadian Jewish Congress's Holocaust memorial and the latter burned in stone. "I didn't realize how much I'd brought into it," she says. For Ferber, that thought was equally chilling.



Indeed, this month as the country celebrates the 50th anniversary of the end of the Second World War, he and other scholars of right-wing racism are rolling the increased public vigilance against a revival of its sinister theories, which are since lower slaking the world. "If there's anything that can be learned, it's that we have to wake up," he says. "A crisis may be in the making if we continue to wear blinders."

with BARRY CAHILL in Montreal, LINDA FISHER and E. KYLE PLATON in Ottawa, and JERRY DENT in Vancouver

## THE OKLAHOMA CITY STRATEGY

I was a patient witness, as they to use as it was obvious, in his battle to win support for federal gun-control legislation. Justice Minister Allan Rock last week dramatically dropped the banner of Oklahoma City as his opponent's ally. Without relying directly to the Senate (and on the opposite side) he led to the Senate the Bill to a House of Commons public committee that tougher gun laws would prevent the disarming of weapons and the creation of private militias in Canada. Asked Rock "it isn't something that authorities should know—whether someone is stockpiling guns, creating their own militia?"

Rock brushed the subject publicly only after senior Liberals concluded that the April 10 tragedy in Oklahoma City would likely translate into renewed public support for his measures to tighten Ottawa's control over the ownership and use of firearms in Canada. Supporters of Bill C-44, now to come on hearings before a select and fast track, rely on a host of military assault weapons and handguns, stringent border controls to combat gun smuggling



Rock: new ammunition to use on rebels in the streets

and mandatory four-year jail sentences for use of a gun in crimes of violence are inevitably to counter rising levels of crime. The focus is the criticism of the compulsory registration of all firearms, including shotguns and rifle—a national program that will cost taxpayers \$60 million over the next five years.

Paul Shewko, one of three rural or Northern Ontario Liberal MPs who voted against the bill during its second reading, criticized Rock's reference to Oklahoma as "insidious." "Noting that many farmers actually cultivate lettuce and closed lots—the main domains of the Oklahoma City bomb—he continued: 'With a few days they could blow a town up. Does that mean they will? Obviously, no.'"

The Liberals have new ammunition to use on their own caucus rebels. A poll of 1,008 Ontario residents taken by Liberal party pollster Michael Markovitz indicates that 82 per cent support Rock's gun-control proposals. Still, the disquiet may remain that they hear a different story in their minds. Said Leonard, one of the three, "I put my constituents first. They are the ones who elected me." The Oklahoma City argument did nothing to change the minds of Ottawa or his two fellow rebels, but Allan Rock was not sucking air.

E. KYLE PLATON in Ottawa

Charles Scott, "colored" of the white supremacist Aryan Nations and "pastor" of its most official, the Christian Identity Church of Christ in Israel, is 29. He is of average height, and when he is not laughing, which he does frequently, his blue eyes look half-drawn like. He wears loose sport tops that conceal a large scar on his recently become a leader for the second time on Easter Sunday, his wife, Leslee, 30, bore a son, Seth, a teacher for daughter Karlee, who will be 3 next month. Last week, Karlee's green bicycle lay on its side on the cluttered dog next to the family's rented house in Chilliwack, B.C., while her father talked to a reporter out in the unseasonably. Seated on a weathered lawn chair, Charles Scott expound-



Scott at Hi-Chew Church, where reporting issues from the leader in Idaho

## 'Aryan of the year'

### A WHITE SUPREMACIST CAMPAIGNS

#### IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ed a doctrine that he insisted was not simply one of hatred. It was sometimes difficult to see the distinction. "Absolutely, Jews are evil," he said earnestly at one point, squaring into the worn April sun. "They are the final race of Satan on Earth."

Whether it is that Scott is purveying, it is easy to believe him when he says that his parents, a Jewish father and a German and a child psychologist, "don't support my views whatsoever." Born in Port Saskatchewan, Alta., Scott had established himself in Edmonton by the age of 20, working as a private investigator, meeting on other people's failed marriages. In 1982, he and Leslee moved to Hayden Lake, Idaho, to study for his master's white-supremacy theology of Aryan Nations leader Richard Butler. Scott remained in Canada a year later, moving his young family to the lower B.C. instead. There, he has had trouble keeping the occasional jobs he has found as an migrant farm laborer and police teacher, a problem he blames on reaction to his views. He is now unemployed.

But at age 29, since returning to Canada, Scott has worked to spread the virulent mixture of biblical prophecy, racist rants and subversion that he absorbed in Idaho. He is a Canadian derivative of the People's Republic, an anti-government paramilitary movement founded in Oregon in 1989. He is also Canadian church—with the rank of colonel—of Aryan Nations, and Butler has ordained him as a pastor of his church. In Aryan Nations, he has connected himself with Linda Tiedel of the Messengers, Alaska-based watchdog agency Klamath Falls, "one of the Eastern growth groups that we monitor." It is a major player in Idaho. "And Scott is a major player in Aryan Nations and its chapters in July he is to be proclaimed 'Aryan of the Year'."

One man who has Scott's admiration is Milka of Montana leader

nents. Amid what he says is little soil for recruitment, Scott asserts "I have a congregation. I have trained militia here in Canada." Active supporters, he says, number 20 in Christmas and 20 new "Christians."

But Scott's claim is disputable. A source within the RCMP confirmed to Milka's last week that Scott "is being monitored," but added that "we far be from doing anything criminal." The RCMP also puts the number of his disciples closer to six than 50. Scott himself, meanwhile, cited reasons of "security" for refusing to allow a *Maclean's* reporter to confirm his claims of support by sending one of the periodic training sessions that he says he holds for his troops.

In fact, there is reason to believe that U.S.-style apocalyptic militancy will prove a poor transplant even to a conservative corner of Canada. "If you listen to Scott," says political scientist Bruce Fretwell of the University of Victoria, "he sounds indistinguishable from any number of American right-wing extremists." Fretwell says that gives Scott only limited appeal in the typical moderate right-wing Canadian, "who is uncomfortable with the charges that he has taken place in Canada over the past 10 years, but who still respects the political institutions in the country." Underlying that difference, Fretwell adds, "Just as you can't draw a line from the Nazis to John F. Lee, you can't draw a line from the Bormer party in Charles Scott." That distinction is awkward for the vast majority of Canadians who are trying to handle their allies within the traditional political framework.

CHIRIS WOOD in Chilliwack

John Truchman, who claims that a proposed international park straddling the border between British Columbia and Washington state is a cover for its effort to control the world. "It's being used for a number of different purposes," says Truchman. "The transfer of border troops and equipment is definitely one of them. Electro-magnetic weather control is definitely another one of them." Says Scott of Truchman: "I think he's a great guy. I have a lot of respect for him."

In person, Scott rails against Jews, homosexuals, the United Nations and "those sons of bitches in Ottawa." Last week, the message on a television bulletin that he submitted began with a glowing declaration blaming the Oklahoma City bombing on the U.S. federal government. "The bomb has inflicted a wound upon itself in the heartland of America."

Scott claims to be making good in a region of Canada where the Bible, guns and right-wing politics frequently go hand-in-hand. The Chilliwack area is home as well to a third up branch of the seven-year-old Christian Heritage Party of Canada, which (though never) has placed biblical law above that of Parliament. In recent months, the towns around Chilliwack have been the scene of several angry public meetings to denounce proposed new federal gun registration requirements.

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CHIRIS WOOD in Chilliwack



# A proud white man'

## WRITING AND SINGING ABOUT HATE

**A**n aura of success emanates from the immaculate brick house in George Burd's street in the Toronto suburb of Woodbridge. Elegant BMWs and Mercedes-Benzes rest on the interlocking stone driveway, and inside, marble floors lead to spiral staircases. It is an utterly unimpeachable fit for one of Canada's youngest and most affluent racists. Last week as Burd, 24, a former straight-A high school student and football star, prepared a vegetarian burger in his parents' spacious tiled kitchen, he was interrupted by numerous calls from his friends at the white-supremacist underground. When he is not on the phone, he is busy jamming with his late-rock band Rahona (for racial bully war) or editing *Resistance*, a glossy magazine with articles warning whites to prepare for a looming race war. Burd is willing to back his views with force. On May 11, he faces sentencing, and possible imprisonment, for an assault conviction stemming from an encounter printed on *Resistance* in 1993. Said Burd: "I'm a proud white man who wants to defend the white race."

Burd grew up blessed with opportunities. His father, a successful Toronto insurance broker, made sure that George and his younger brother Andrew, who is not involved in the movement, were well cared for. His mother insisted that her sons read extensively, and by the time he was in Grade 10 at De La Salle College, a private high school in Toronto, George was reading the German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche, who promoted the concept of a super race. Burd's budding racism soon brought him into contact with two of Canada's leading white-supremacist hate-concealment Ernst Zündel and Wolfgang Droege, founder of the neo-Nazi Heritage Front. They offered an education at a different kind, introducing him to the denials of Jewish conspiracies to control the world, and their demand of a nation in which the races live separately. "I became aware of my own history," said Burd. "I objected to the vilification of the white race."

After graduating from De La Salle with an 85 per cent average in 1989, Burd began studying political science at the University of



Burd outside Ottawa club and (right) in concert tank of an insurance broker

Guelph. That led to being an agent by selling Toronto white-power advocate Paul Fromm to address a meeting at a complex. Telling promises surrounded the evening ball, and Burd had to be escorted out by police. He stayed at Guelph for only a year, but it was there that he came into contact with the Church of the Creator, a new far-right American institution that claimed to use science to prove that separating the races is correct. The philosophy he learned at its other revisionist strong "Erasing the distinctions between the races is dehumanizing," Burd says, "and it invites disaster because of the tension it causes."

By 1990, Burd, who is six feet tall and weighs nearly 300 pounds, had become influential in Toronto's fringe night. He had learned to quote Hitler and Nietzsche at

length and defined crises with a politician's skill. By then, Burd and his parents, who had hoped their son would settle down, had agreed to no longer discuss his political beliefs. His involvement in the skinhead movement was hard to ignore, however, because his sexuality was spreading in the United States. "He has done all the talk shows," said Sgt. Don Dunlop, who heads the anti-racism unit of the Ontario Carleton Regional Police. "He has become one of the leading white supremacists in North America."

An essay that Burd wrote under the pseudonym George Eric Hawthorne in the January 1992 edition of *Racial Loyalty*, an American Church of the Creator publication, set out his views on race relations. "It was white men of courage, white men of loyalty and blinding anger that conquered the world, and it is exactly the same type of white men that will win it back," wrote Burd. "As Adolf Hitler said, there are only two breeds: the Jews and the Aryans."

In 1991, Burd founded Resistance Records in Detroit to promote the sale of racist music and publications. It produces the work of a number of swelled-lunged bands, including Rahona, and it publishes *Resistance*. Burd, who does not have a regular job, edits and writes a column for the magazine, which has a circulation of 15,000 in the United States, Canada and Europe.

The violent messages contained in his songs and articles does not go unnoticed. In May 1993, when Rahona was in Ottawa for a benefit concert, television producers questioned Burd while he was making a speech. A light broker out, and a

promising, Anna Ricketts, was kicked in the face. He was convicted in April of assault causing bodily harm and will be sentenced next week. Burd remains unapologetic. "They attack the bullheads we play in and people coming out of our movement," Burd insists that it is racism conservative parties like the well-known American broadcaster Rush Limbaugh had been popular when he was a teenager, he would likely have taken a different route, joining a neo-Nazi movement. "I'm not a racist, and my books instead of racist rock songs. Perhaps he had also says he has no regrets, thinking that he will be vindicated by history."

TOM PENNEL

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CANADA

# At home with a racist guru

## WILLIAM PIERCE ANTICIPATED THE OKLAHOMA BOMB

The new center of America's militant rebellion against the government and its crusade against the non-white and Jewish "ruling class" is not at all menacing as its outward presence. The mountain retreat is a forest-edge struggle of mobile homes and a metal-clad building across a dirt road from the wooded village of Hillsboro, W.Va. (population 250). It is the home and operational base of William Pierce, guru to scores of private militias and some radical talk-show hosts across the United States, and to thousands of Christians. The only visible marker to entrance is a "No Trespassing" sign on a bar gate. The only weapon in view is a cleaved hunting knife on the blazoned sign of a soldier man who opened the gate last week—by prior telephone arrangement—for the purchase of the booklet and its related literature published by "Doctor Pierce," as his acolytes call the former physics professor. At the approach on foot to the retreat's main building, a hairy red dog strains a chain attached to its kennel.

Pierce, then in late 20s, wears mask but loudly repudiated the established residents that resist his National Alliance's espoused aims: "a thorough rooting out of Jewish and other non-Aryan values and customs everywhere" and the creation of "New Nations in North America and Western Europe of a racially clean area of the earth for the further development of our people." Seated in his cramped, one-night hotel office behind his Crosswheat Church clapped in the room building, a 30-year-old slumped on top of his desk-top computer, he is contenting itself to decline to be interviewed by *Madison*—as he had earlier by telephone—or to be photographed. He expresses concern about media reports linking him with the bombing of the federal government building in Oklahoma City, on April 19. "The media print the lie," he protests. "And the public follows in the direction the finger is pointing."

Remembered that he has given interviews by phone in the week near the terrorism act, Pierce says "I've thought I may possibly that I don't know anyone connected with the Oklahoma City bombing, or that I don't know whether they read my books, I'm well connected with that. If a gun on people will say, 'Oh, yes, Pierce, he is the one who was involved with the Oklahoma City bombing.'" Later, less pointedly in his phone jargon again, he says "I've been on the media, I've got to do the line."



Milwaukee Minutemen drilling; some of Pierce's men (below) a guiding light to Americans who yearn to bring down their government

But he catches a joke of the media's attention as his wife smiles beside him, teaching his shoulder. Susan Pierce, a dark-haired woman looking neat in a red dress more than half her age, says she has 60 years in age, married four years ago from her native Hungary—before, she says, she had met Pierce—so many his 1. Soaking Pierce says that, mostly. "I've got to answer the phone because it might be somebody real." Then, "No such luck. It's the media again."

### REPORT FROM HILLSBORO

BY CAROL MULLINS

As for a photograph, "I'm saying away from cameras," he says. In any case, referring to his years and photo shoot, "I'm not feeling very photogenic." Published photographs of the bespectacled, short-haired middle-aged man are clear shown in 1961, he says, as a bulky white beard that reaches his chest. Pictures on his office wall include a portrait of Friedrich Nietzsche, the 19th-century German philosopher whom, like Pierce, rejected Jewish-Christian morality. Pierce, in his *Camouflage*, espouses the view that "we ourselves are responsible for everything over which we have the power of choice." Near

Nietzsche hang on a picture of a man and woman necked and a picture of an old berserker advertisement: "Dr. Pierce's Elbow for Weak Wrist."

In his office one week after the Oklahoma bombing, Pierce's assistant, Ron McCloskey, interrupts to report a call from Canada on Pierce's updated phone. "Oh yes," says Pierce, explaining that he had spoken the previous day on an Ottawa radio program, "I had my Whiskies for breakfast, and I was really on a roll." What about his Canadian connection and a Canada branch of his alliance? "We have members in Canada," he replies, "some more active than others." (National Alliance permits members to join under "pseudonyms.")

Ernest Zandke, the Toronto Holocaust denier, is one Canadian volunteer. Upstart white Alliance mailing lists, books stacked on shelves along two walls include *The Holocaust on Trial*, *The Case of Ernst Zandke*. The stacks range from New Kewell, Adolf Hitler's testimony, to *Madison* (two no members' claim can read drugs not intended to be politically correct), explains McCloskey. A slot pouch with a punk-like shaved head handles new member mailings. National Alliance

Handbook, National Alliance magazine, *New World Order* newsletter, and white newspapers to help them, says a proponent. Mark, in "tempting to expose the creation of their race and their civilization."

President in Pierce's book-order (more than 200,000 copies, he says). *The Turner Diaries*, a 1978 novel about a "jihad" revolution in which white war-hungry students revolt similar to those who have been and in Oklahoma—in blow up FBI headquarters in Washington, A 1980 Pierce novel, *Harvest*, features a rebel who

specializes in murdering mixed race couples. In that story, the U.S. president and Congress react with anticommunist and anti-semitic similar to current proposals in Washington to create a special counterterrorism center and tougher federal policing powers. In the novel, the emergency measures play into the anti-black, anti-Semitic hands of the rebel.

Pierce now profits a similar real-life scenario—a similar movement provoking mass terrorism, leading the ultimate collapse of the present social system to make way for his ideal white state. In his regular Saturday shortwave broadcast, *American Broadcast Voice*, Pierce was careful last week: an assault, not to issue a direct call to arms beyond self-defense. His *Angels Security* System has advertised an "anti-bombing drill" for taking weapons. He blamed the Oklahoma bombing on President Bill Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno because of the 1993 federal raid on the Davidian cult in Waco, Texas. "Violence breeds violence," Pierce said.

Now, he forecasts, "They'll



Books on legal racism to influence with Pierce in his isolated retreat

there remain in the hands of our enemies."

Instead, he writes, "we can build structures with certain military style features which have an immediate look of coordination of reacting inside the government's military and police agencies." Then, he adds, "our later goals can be to serve as fully fledged cadres for incorporating and organizing the best human material from the disintegrating governmental and police structures." In a telephone interview after the Oklahoma City explosion, Pierce explained to reporter Pamela Paul of the weekly *Washington Times*, "We can't challenge the government at this point. We leave them alone and hope they leave alone."

As far as the law in Pocahontas County is concerned, there is no legal reason to interfere with Pierce. Says County Sheriff C. C. Beck, "He's caused no trouble and, until he does, he'll be treated the same as anybody else." Others worry about the presence of a man spreading dangerous ideas from a possible conspiracy.

But Jerry Dale, the county's deputy sheriff, and now a county magistrate, has a more peaceful view of Pierce. Dale became a magistrate of Pierce's purpose when he bought his remote parcel of land in mountain county hillywooded with literature given almost 10 years ago. The magistrate has a file on Pierce and reads of a catalogue of connections between the mountain guns and violent acts: "He's been with church and Jewish groups. That helped build up his ideology." He's against the National Rifle Association—the 1987 state legislature outlawing the formation of private paramilitary groups. "Pierce is too intelligent to do anything real stupid as yet," says Dale. "He keeps the crates at arm's length because, while he wants to ignore and exclude them and all that, he doesn't want them on his back because he's afraid they may do something nasty on the way in or out or while they're there."

People in Pocahontas County—and elsewhere—lean about the messages emanating from Pierce's compound. There, parked above the main building's entrance, is a 10-foot-high cross with upward-pointing arms. It is an ancient Germanic cross, a linguistic life sign that was used as a Nazi symbol in Hitler's Germany, along with the swastika, signifying Ayon good fortune. Pierce adopted it, the magazine notes that his name is the right-side-up version of the peace symbol—the Death Hand. The magazine's correspondent, decries, a wilting passivity in the face of the U.S. challenges. "As Dale sees it, after the Oklahoma bombing, 'regardless of how negative the response is from most of the people in this nation, Pierce is still going to get the word out, which is going to increase his following.'"

And for him and some others, the racist agenda and the propaganda generated under the recent sign of Bill Clinton's MIA Project—national, pass an increasingly serious threat to the life of America. □



to stampede a tiny, frightened, confused public into allowing the government to take away even more of their rights in return for the false promise of more security. Our task is to hold that stampede by helping people understand who America's real enemies are, by helping them demand the sweeping curbs of terrorism, and by encouraging them to stand together in a united front against government terrorism."

Pierce urges patience on his fading militia followers, the as-



Chels Lindau - Etdg 15 - Rm 319

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Introducing the new *Designpro*

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# S LAUGHTER

BY BRUCE WALLACE

No one knows what sparked the mayhem. It may have been a desperate attempt by some Hutu refugees to break through the cordon of Rwandan troops surrounding the Kibeho camp, the military base just beyond the 80,000 case, women and children were herded closer and closer together. Some armed Hutu within the camp may have acted first on the army first. Or it might have been even the rain, one of those terrible Rwandan storms, that started just before dawn and sent a collective shiver through the crowd. Shifting on a mass, searching for comfort amid the panicked, blind movements of the camp, they may have simply frightened the already jittery troops.

What is clear is that over the next few hours a slaughter ensued: death by bullets and mortar shrapnel, by machetes and bayonets, and by suffocation under the trampling feet of those who died. "You just couldn't crush 80,000 people together any tighter than those people were," said Canadian Lt. Col. René Page, who was trapped in the Kibeho refugee center with about 40 Zairian soldiers under United Nations command. "People were screaming and crawling through the barbed wire trying to get out our compound and were being shot down and the crash. When we left the camp, they had to clear the bodies out of the way so that vehicle could get through, and you could see that most of the people had suffocated."

There followed an intensely bloody hour as more people died. Post-mortem suggested that 1,000 may have been killed. Then the UN Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) and its soldiers had counted 4,500 bodies before removing the cost down to about 2,000 and possibly less after the United Nations commander argued that "only 380 Hutu had died but the true casualty may be Rwanda itself. The international community, exposed again to televised images of savagery, is now more likely than ever to turn away from the country whose name has become a metaphor for mass murder and hopeless causes."

Indeed, there was only one exception: The Dutch government immediately suspended \$42 million of loans and aid to Rwanda, while the British Union Free all its non-humanitarian assistance, worth \$250 million. Ottawa simply cut demand the killings—and sent its special ambassador for central African refugee problems, Bernard Dussault, to investigate the attack. But the preposterous international attitude was reflected by *The New York Times*, which argued that aid Rwandans themselves get their act together: "There is little that others can do."

And Rwanda's prospects appear dismal. Most of the population remains traumatized by rumors of last year's ethnic massacre that

was rooted by Hutu extremists. It left more than 80,000 Rwandans dead and barely a family untouched by horror and fear. "It's an angry country now that's not six months ago," said Lucie Edwards, Canada's high commissioner to Kigali, who also oversees Rwanda. Edwards recalled that the mood at a public service in Rwanda last November had been awkward but respectful in contrast to the bitter speeches on April 6 marking the first anniversary of the war's begin. cap. The United Nations has given up, for the moment at least, any hope of retaining the 1.2 million Hutu exiles, now scraping out an existence in refugee camps on the side of a volcano in Zaire to their Rwandan homes. Most fear what may await them: hostility from vengeful Tutsi neighbors or the prospect of being incarcerated under

ter at Kibeho as evidence that the Tutsi government will not protect Hutus. There were reports last week that some of the tens of thousands of mad-crazed Hutus looted from the Rwandan camps had been killed, spat upon, beaten or paled by Tutsis as they moved along solid roads through the hilly central African country.

The Rwandan government has long been particularly sensitive about Kibeho. It was one of dozens of camps established by French troops last summer in Rwanda's southwest region as a haven for Hutus fleeing the advancing Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA). Since taking control of the country last July, the RPA has been intent on getting the Hutu refugees to stop taking foreign aid, return home, and begin the process of reconciliation and rebuilding. They also refused the camps a security threat, and Kibeho had always been a haven for members of the pro-volunteer

Hutu had fed with their weapons to make a last stand. While the other camps were disappearing, Kibeho's population had swollen three- or fourfold, to about 80,000.

On April 12, the UN surrounded the camp, pushing the refugees all in the hillsides, pushing them in the camps. International aid agencies and human rights observers now argue that the UN should have anticipated trouble and sent hastily armed reinforcements to Kibeho to protect the refugees. But UNAMIR officials insist that they had no advance warning of the Kibeho operation. And once it began, they were barred from reinforcing or replacing the 40 Zairian UN troops already in the camp. "How can 40 guys at the middle of 80,000 screaming people, who are being fired at by thousands of soldiers you can even see, be expected to stop the killing?" demanded Lt. Col. Page, who witnessed the first RPA attack on the refugees.

The Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister Andre Ouellet, the UN's inability to prevent bloodshed was a sign that UNAMIR needs more troops. "The only way to prevent a Rwanda-style to do much in these sorts of circumstances," he told reporters two days after the attack. But Ouellet was not allowing any more Canadian peacekeepers. And after this year, all 60 countries approached by the UN United down a plan for troops to help clear the refugee camps in neighboring Zaire. Even so, the UN's problem is seldom the lack of firepower, but rather the willingness to use it. "In Iraq, where there was political will, they won the first aid money was no object," said Bernard Ransome, director of CARE International in Rwanda, referring to the 1991 Persian Gulf War. "In this case, it's viewed as an African problem—it's not in the international interest."

There is little doubt that the UN's inability to prevent the Kibeho massacre has damaged its credibility, both inside Rwanda and out. Dependence upon permission from the Rwandan government to renew its mission this May, UN officials appeared determined not to offend their hosts. As a result, some of their public statements have stretched credibility—from the ever-changing body count last week.

Still, while cutting off aid to the Rwandan government as punishment for the Kibeho massacre may satisfy the mood outside of those countries, it will likely weaken Rwanda's place. Although the European Union said that a world summit to provide emergency humanitarian aid, it is exactly that type of aid that sustained camps like Kibeho. It did not say any multilateral agency was to fund such camps.

May-Gen. Paul Kagame, Rwanda's most powerful official, told Western journalists last week. Instead, Rwanda clearly needs funding and assistance to rebuild its infrastructure and, most importantly, its police force and justice system in order to limit vigilante reprisals and allow some tentative steps towards reconciliation.

In an interview last week, Canadian Lucie Edwards recalled her recent discussion in Kigali with Agathe-Nyirahimana, Rwanda's respected justice minister, on the subject of the thousands of prisoners in grossly overcrowded jails awaiting trial for genocide. "I asked him, 'Can't you at least get the four-prisoners out?'" she remembered. "Can't you get them out after 22 out, and the pregnant women out? He told me: 'If we let them go, they will all just be killed when they get home.' It was a shocking statement, grounded in reality. Rwandans especially the soldiers? These people have been through such a horrific experience in the past year that the international community should perhaps not be so surprised when, on occasion, they slide back into the grip of fear, hysteria and vengeance."



Rwanda reels as soldiers massacre refugees



A wounded child, UN troops remove dead women from Kibeho camp (below) seen earlier and hopeless cases

overcrowded jail conditions in suspected war criminals. Thousands of other Hutus are already stuffed into cramped jails in Rwanda awaiting trial. So far, we have been to court.

The violence in Kibeho will only reinforce the reluctance of refugees and internally displaced Rwandans to return home. The remaining camps are controlled by the international, or Hutu death squads who use misrepresentation and isolationism to keep their fellow Hutu civilians from leaving. The camps provide them with cover against arrest, and a base from which to rebuild their army in order to resume the ethnic war. Now, they simply have to wait to the

The UN shared those from its mandate includes protecting civilians in the camps, so last Dec. 14, as the rain came up, 1,500 UN troops raided the Kibeho camp in an attempt to force the international UNAMIR confiscated more than 1,000 weapons, mostly machetes, knives and axes, but some officials expressed concern that the troops themselves had been given in advance about the raid. Although the weapons had been reported internally at UNAMIR as a threat, UN Special Representative Sylvester Rubele felt it necessary to declare that "the camps have been cleared of the intimidatory substance of the extremists."

Throughout the winter, the Rwandan government at least UNAMIR—a 5,200-member force that includes 120 Canadians and is commanded by Canadian Maj. Gen. Guy Tousignant—by closing the Hutu side of the camps, first with troops, then by slowly cutting off aid and services. Some of the camps did close. But by late March, the Rwandan army finally stepped in to threaten the dozens of camps where the UN methods had failed. Using the technique of squaring the population off the hillside and onto areas with minimal food or water, the soldiers were able to engineer an exodus of about 200,000 Hutu refugees. Through April, they closed all the major camps inside Rwanda but one—Kibeho, where the most militant

# World NOTES



**RUSH-HOUR TRAGEDY:** A natural-gas explosion killed at least 100 morning rush-hour commuters in the South Korean city of Daegu, about 240 km south of Seoul. Witnesses said a sheet of flame erupted from the site, and the blast tossed buses and cars into the air and shook buildings over a wide area. Police, who are seeking the arrest of three officials of a small engineering firm working near the site, said the explosion was caused when a spark from a subway construction site ignited gas escaping from a broken pipe.

## A succession race

Defying the opinion polls, Socialist candidate Lionel Jospin emerged as the leader with 23.3 per cent of the vote in first-round balloting to replace French President François Mitterrand, who has held office for 14 years. Jospin, 57, will face Jacques Chirac, the longtime Conservative mayor of Paris, who received 28.8 per cent of the vote in a runoff election on May 5. Chirac, 58, lost out before Chirac's Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, who got 18.5 per cent of the vote, and tonight National Front leader Jean-Marie Le Pen, who polled 15.5 per cent, for second place.

Very few within the fact-driven Socialist Party let alone their outside it, had given the lackluster Jospin a chance of winning after the Socialist's lopsided defeat. Former European Commission president Jacques Delors, decided not to run last December. But while Chirac and Balladur waged an unevenly fought forlorn public retreat, Jospin emerged with the image

of an honest, decent and moderate candidate. Both Chirac and Jospin are now vying for some 40 per cent of the electorate, which decimated mainstream parties in the first round. But Jospin appeared to be the underdog. According to one authoritative opinion poll, Chirac leads the Socialist by 10 percentage points.

## Cultists caught

Japanese police arrested seven key members of Aum Shinri Kyō (Supreme Truth), the doomsday religious sect being investigated in connection with a March 20 sarin gas attack on Tokyo's subways that killed 12 people and left more than 5,000 ill. The cultists were detained on suspicion of continuing to feed secret members and harboring a fugitive. Meanwhile, police launched a national search for Shoko Asahara, the 40-year-old fugitive leader of the mysterious cult. Investigators have found large quantities of toxic chemicals, including all the ingredients of sarin at various cult facilities.

## WAR CRIMES TRIAL

The first war crimes trial since the Second World War named Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic, army commander Ratko Mladic, and former senior police chief Mile Staniac as war crimes suspects. Meanwhile, the first defendant to appear before the UN International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia based in The Hague, pleaded not guilty. Dusan Tadic, 38, is a Bosnian Serb charged with murdering, raping, beating and torturing Croats and Muslims in northwest Bosnia during a 1992 campaign of ethnic cleansing.

## RUSSIAN PIPELINE DISASTERS

A huge explosion ripped open a gas pipeline in northern Russia, sending a pillar of fire into the air that officials said could be seen for 120 km. Earlier, an oil pipeline ruptured in western Siberia, spilling at least 250 cubic metres of crude into the May Agni River. The accidents highlighted accusations by environmentalists that Russia's pipeline network is poorly maintained.

## ARMY ADMITS GUILT

The current head of the Argentine army, Gen. Martín Balza, apologized to the nation for the first time for the "dirty war" against leftists in the 1970s in which thousands of people were kidnapped, tortured and killed. About 10,000 people vanished under military rule from 1976 to 1982. The military leaders of that period were tried, stripped of their rank and jailed in 1982, two years after the return to democracy. They have since been pardoned and freed.

## ISRAELI TORTURE

Three pathologists, including two Israelis, declared that a Palestinian prisoner held by Israel died as a result of torture. Abid-Samir Hamzat, a 30-year-old Muslim militant, was the first Arab to die in detention since Israel relaxed interrogation rules for its Shin Bet secret police last year. A criminal investigation is under way.

## REMEMBERING CHERNOBYL

Ukrainians solemnly marked the sixth anniversary of the explosion and fire at the Chernobyl nuclear station that caused the deaths of more than 125,000 people and contaminated two million others. The reactor No. 4 remains isolated in a concrete sarcophagus. The International Atomic Energy Agency has said Chernobyl does not meet world safety standards, but on-site Ukrainian says it needs the electricity generated by the plant's two functioning reactors.



## FLYING WITH AIR JORDAN

## PEOPLE

When Michael Jordan gave up a baseball and returned to the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls, he made adversaries, fans—and Canada's *Bill Wenginger* very happy. After nine years as a pro, came Wenginger is finally reaping the benefits of running with the world's greatest hoopster. One highlight came in late March when Chicago beat the New York Knicks 113-81. Wenginger scored 58 points, but Wenginger got the winner as a Jordan pass in the last second. His new visibility has re-

Wenginger (right), basketball

opened speculation about whether the seven-foot-tall Milwaukee-born Wenginger will play for Team Canada at the Olympic qualifying tournament in Argentina this August. With Jordan back to form and hungry for a fourth title, the Bulls would be in the playoffs until almost the end of June. The Canadian flying snap is scheduled to open July 1, and at the midway point age of 32, Wenginger may not be up for an extended season. Says Wenginger, who played for Canada in the 1984 Olympics: "I don't know how much longer I can go on." Wenginger's chance at a championship ring may be Canada's loss.

## LAUGHS ACROSS THE BORDER

Fine trade is paying off for at least one Canadian: *Swill Thompson*—best known for his openly gay slits in the recent television comedy series *Kojak* in the Hall—was in Toronto last week for three nights of stand-up comedy at the new Cabaret show, which bills itself as a Canada-U.S. exchange program for gay comics. It was the first Canadian performance for the North Bay, Ont.-born Thompson before he moved to Los Angeles to begin filming a two-season stint on *Wack's* gay late-night hit, *The Larry Sanders Show*. Thompson, who will also host an all-gay special featuring gay comics called *Gay*. There while in Hollywood, he learned in March that Larry Sanders star *Garry Shandling* wanted him to give a gay comment on the *in show*—a show. He adds that he had not met Shandling before being cast. But, he recalls, he and Shandling did cross paths once at an awards show. "I was wearing black control pants, a black knee slit, a black bodysuit sweater, a huge gold necklace shaped like a dollar sign and a fur hat," says Thompson. "The only person who dared talk to me was *Roseanne* but I saw Garry looking at me." Shandling clearly liked what he saw.



Shandling: wanted to see if I was short



## HEADSTRONG

As a head, the Headstrongs have a rough, raw 'n' roll reputation—and they like to make sure they're not mistaken. It's *Headstrong*. "We only get out there and break down that fourth wall, the one between us and them," says lead singer *Edillon* of their alternative rock show. "If the audience is not sitting there, I will lead them out their space and shake them up." Now on a two-week, 44-day tour to promote their second CD, *Yell*, 4, *Headstrong* band Headstrongs are finding themselves in demand as actors as well. In *Brook*, *McDonald* is *Sue Denner* *McDonald*, *Edillon*, 33, was cast as the lead guy. And in *Carla* *Carla*, an independent movie that first finished filming, he and his band mates *Trent* *Carla*, *The White* and *Dale* *Headstrong* play *Carla*. "It's not hard playing these roles," says *Edillon* with a laugh. "It just takes my last habits and I'm simply done." Sell, he admits that the *Headstrong*'s new image may be a little overdone. Says *Edillon*: "I mean, we're not that bad—we've got more."

Editor by BARBARA WILKINS



The Mood: as we go on!

# UP IN THE AIR

In the end, Rogers Communications Inc. only resisted the speculation about what it is going to do with its uncertain stake in United Communications Inc. At the company's annual meeting last week in a hip downtown Toronto warehouse that is usually occupied by a fashion market, 3rd Rogers president and chief executive officer, the diversified communications company, which includes Maclean's among its many holdings, edged away from making a commitment to following United Rogers told shareholders "Our policy is to be as long distance, but not necessarily in United."

After spending more than \$500 million for a 30-percent stake in United, Rogers says that his company could instead compete in the long-distance business through Rogers Global Mobile Communications Inc., its cellular telephone company. Earlier last week Rogers and the U.S. telephone giant AT&T Corp. of New York City, which owns 23 per cent of United, agreed to put up another \$22.5 million each to keep United afloat until June 30. United lost \$200 million in 1994. However, late last week six banks had still not indicated whether they also will extend the deadline for United to repay a \$650-million bank loan due in April 28. And although Rogers recently refused to exercise an option to buy Montreal-based Canadian Pacific Ltd.'s 48-per-cent stake for \$200 million, shareholders believe that Rogers still wants control of United—but only on the right terms. "I think in the end the partners will try to avoid the alternative, which is bankruptcy of United, and a deal will get done," said telecommunications analyst Steve Gosselin of First Macdonald Securities Ltd. in Toronto. "But the arguments are in the endgame now and anything could happen."

United, the largest of the long distance companies in the country after Bell Canada and the provincial telephone companies—the so-called Stentor alliance—is going through the most public struggle for survival that there are as estimated 120 entrants in the newly competitive long-distance market in Canada, and they are having an equally difficult time. Stuart MacPherson, executive director for telecommunications with the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) in Ottawa, says that virtually all of the new entrants who entered the market as a result of the commission's 1992 decision to open long distance to competition are currently losing money. Toronto-based Caltel Net Enterprises Inc., which serves South Canada, and is the second-largest long-distance competitor after United, lost \$25 million on revenues of \$176 million in 1994. STN Ltd., the third-largest competitor, lost \$60 million on revenues of \$83 million in the first six months of 1994, the latest period for which numbers are available.

Other competitors have fared even worse. Tellicore Communications Inc. of Toronto, went bankrupt last year. Douglas Lloyd, Tellicore's former chairman, blames his company's failure at least in part on what he calls the telephone companies' "anticompetitive prac-



■ Bell Canada operations centre in Toronto: aggressive advertising and pricing

tices. Lloyd says that Bell Canada, the long-established telephone company that is competing against in Quebec and Ontario, drastically slashed prices. "There, they start the process," he said, "but they just as [competition] enter race."

Other competitors complain of similar problems. Jon Koor, chief executive of Caltel Net, says that the telephone companies are running extremely aggressive campaigns to win back customers who attempt to switch to other companies. Koor says that when Bell's long-

## LONG-DISTANCE COMPETITION SQUEEZES NEW PHONE COMPANIES

Rogers' managers Colin Webber (far left), Graham Savage, Philip Lloyd and Rogers' chief on United

distance operation learns that a company has signed up to switch to a competitor, a telemarketing salesman will call the customer with a harassing pitch to win back the business. Then, the salesman offers the customer little or no discount package.

In other instances, Koor says that the telephone companies have used their own line problems as a way to stigmatize their competitors' service. Koor says that Caltel Net, which runs most of its lines directly from the telephone companies, was harassed when it had line problems in British Columbia. Those technical problems were exacerbated, Koor said, when B.C. Tel began airing a television advertising campaign that implied that long-distance competitors have a record of providing poor service.

Even the competition's customers are not growing worried about the state of competition in the industry. Joseph Schmidt, former president of the Canadian Business Telecommunications Alliance, a business lobby group that was instrumental in opening the long-distance market to competition, is concerned about the trend. "Unless there are more changes in the system," Schmidt said, "we are in danger of losing the long-distance market over to the old monopoly." Mike Verhulst, vice-president of Invision, a planning and development at the Royal Bank of Canada, the country's single largest telecommunications user, blames part of the problem on the CRTC. "The regulators have not facilitated competition as much as they should have."

The telephone companies argue that new long-distance companies are based in far financial losses because of large initial capital investments. Richard Ferrell, group vice-president of corporate development with Bell Canada Inc. in Montreal, predicts that some competi-

ting by while they disorganized. MacPherson concedes that the fate of long-distance competition rests with the CRTC. "We're very conscious of that," he said. "It's scary."

But for competitors are not MacPherson. They have been accused of their own overly aggressive marketing practices in turn. And even Rogers acknowledges that had assumed a United loss caused some of the company's problems. Hudson Janssch, a professor of communications law at the University of Toronto, says that so far, competition has helped the consumer. The challenge will be to ensure that enough companies survive to sustain that competition. And to do that, he adds, the federal government's Bureau of Competition Policy, led by the CRTC, may have to act. Janssch says the way to guarantee fair competition is to follow the U.S. example and to break up Stentor, the national alliance of telephone offices, and to split each of the regional telephone companies into two, one for local service and the other long distance. "It's a truly radical solution," said Janssch. "And, of course, the telephone companies will be extremely opposed."

For now, however, the CRTC is pursuing the goal of separating the two businesses from each other. It is using comprehensive accounting controls in an attempt to ensure that the telephone companies do not pass up costs and subsidies between the competitive long-distance market and the regulated, monopolized local market. The CRTC's so-called split-rate hearing bill, among others, aims to separate the telephone companies' long-distance costs from their local costs. For now, consumers watching the fray from the sidelines can savor the knowledge that competition has produced at least one short-term winner—themselves.



Sidingham (center) and staff of Molson-Brewery.

## BUSINESS

# A campaign to survive

Canadian advertising agencies are moving into global markets

Last December, a gruff building with a spoked collar and the drawing nose of a cat. That was the last time the Molson-Brewery Co. of Montreal was looking in one of the most successful beer launches in its 140-year history. Meanwhile in Toronto, a crew of four advertising executives at BBDO Canada—along with marketing experts at Red Dog's parent, Molson-Brewery—were tussling a milestone in Canadian advertising. For the first time, an entire North American product launch, worth an estimated \$50 million, was being run out of a Canadian office, rather than being shipped off to a major U.S. agency in New York or Chicago.

This achievement by a Canadian-based advertising agency marks a step from the gloom that has gripped the industry for the past five years. Agency executives can cite the fact that major Canadian advertising agencies are increasingly showing up in global campaigns. In addition, recent studies show that there remain distinct Canadian consumer values that separate the domestic and U.S. markets, values that have not been eroded by the recent move to global advertising campaigns. That means that Canadian-based agencies are still needed to

produce the advertisements that capitalize on the cultural differences. The net result of these trends, the first sustained hiring in an industry that was stagnant at about 5,000 jobs during the recession, is a slow but steady 3-per-cent growth in domestic advertising spending over the past three years. According to *Advertiser of Canada*, advertising executive vice-president John Harding, 2004 statistics will show "a sharp rebound in employment," and total advertising spending by Canadian companies with Canada now an estimated \$8.5 billion to 10% compared with \$8.3 billion in 1999.

That is welcome news for a sector of advertisers that left one of the 15 largest Canadian agencies owned by foreign (BBDO), a reduction from five that were Canadian-owned in 1988. BBDO Canada, the country's largest agency with 2004 revenues of \$6.2 billion, is the product of several causes and is owned by Omnicom Group of New York. And last week, a marriage was arranged between two Toronto-based firms. MacLaren Lettice and McCann-Erickson, paired forces after Canada's second-largest agency, to be known as MacLaren McCann. That union was forged by the New York-based owner of both Canadian agencies, Interpublic Group of Companies, and driven by an increas-

ingly thirty-seven, the need to separate advertising work of better results, in this case Molson and Labatt-Breweries of Canada. MacLaren McCann will get roughly \$85 million a year in Molson work, while an equally separate, independent subsidiary in Toronto called Annapolis & Puma-Latin will be responsible for an estimated \$10 million a year in Labatt-Brewery work. The senior vice-president of marketing Dave Perkins says, "If this merger is coming out strong agency where there were two, then it's a good move for us."

Prejudices that takeovers would be the death of the Canadian-owned agencies, common a few years ago, now seem of target. For one thing, the ad agencies are making steady progress in an increasingly international game. Next year, the Swedish-owned furniture store IKEA plans to involve a North American campaign with design work by Toronto-based Roche McCreary & Partners, a Canadian company owned by its employees. The firm was then contract despite BBDO's alliances with U.S. agencies—part of it was the 18-million Petro-Canada account in Vancouver—after a competition that included 21 international agencies, including major British and American firms. President and creative director Geoffrey Roche says, "Winning this business has nothing to do with the fact we are Canadian. It's an overworked expression, but what counts is our ability to produce world-class advertising."

Making ads for the Canadian market has also paid off. At the largest Canadian-owned firm, Cassette Communications Marketing of Quebec City, revenues grew to an estimated \$84.5 million in 1999, an increase of more than 25 per cent since 1992. Cassette's gains were made on the strength of award-winning creative campaigns such as a McDonald's advertisement of Canada and that highlighted future Canadian Olympic hockey stars, and a play-

pyche bill stand out. Research by other companies backs up the 60% increase. Molson's Perkins says, "I've been at that celebration a work at it will do well in the States, less well in English Canada and poorly in Quebec." There are some companies that cut across cultural lines. That may explain why their successful "I Am Canadian" ads, the Molson-Brewery's steady ads, gained a lot of popularity.

In the case of Red Dog, the beer took off after a co-creation effort by Molson and BBDO to develop what agency president Peter Strangulini calls "a beer that appeals to an attitude, not to demographics." Molson launched Red Dog in English-speaking Canada last May and quickly grabbed an estimated three per cent of the increasingly competitive domestic beer market. Analysts say the novelty of Red Dog did wear down, and estimate the beer now has about 1.5 per cent of the Canadian market. Molson's Perkins says Red Dog's a dark beer that is meant as a niche product and has surpassed all expectations.

The Red Dog's program soon caught the eye of executives at Miller, which holds a 20-per-cent stake in Molson and is the second-largest U.S. beer maker. Miller decided to use the Canadian ads to launch the beer, aimed at the blue-collar crowd in the United States, late in 1995. The only difference in the U.S. advertisement is a new slogan: "I am a beer" instead of "I am Canadian." The beer took off in America, not under a different name, replacing Canada's Pilsner.

Arrived with BBDO's creative program, analysts expect Miller to sell between 20 and 45 million cases of Red Dog this year, a 15-per-cent share in the huge U.S. beer market. In comparison, heavily promoted Miller has about three per cent of the market after seven years of advertising. The building and the Canadian-based firms also have laid their own in a changing business by responding to some of the new forces that are reshaping it. Harding says Canadian firms have been at the forefront of the shift away from traditional advertising media—such as print, television and radio—towards such as direct marketing, promotions and sponsorships. Further out in the cutting edge, two new agencies have sprung up in Toronto. The Bull Dog Group Inc. and The Ice House, which focus on the emerging world of Internet-based advertising.

Ad agencies are also reworking after being shunned by the same economic forces that are making corporations lean and mean. Two years ago, Labatt-Brewery president Hugh Russell shook up the ad to pay by challenger firms in "the last launch, the blue-collar, the old-fashioned. But now creative people." Successful campaigns like Backs may show companies were hired—14 of the 28 ads are awarded in creative classes, and senior staff are trying to spend more time with clients. Agencies claim they have reduced outside management. Says Harding, "There has been a re-engineering of the Canadian agencies that has paralleled the changes that have taken place in their clients."

The move to international and global advertising campaigns has steadily gained speed in mature consumer products categories. Now, though, new international markets for their goods and have trade agreements have made those markets more accessible and predictable. As a result, the advertising industry has been forced to structure itself to meet those new requirements. Coca-Cola and IBM are two major advertisers that broke with Canadian agencies to seek companies that are global in scope, using creative work that comes from just one foreign agency. The success of a billion-dollar, multi-million-dollar ad campaign on the world stage, a Canadian dog can have a bite in good as well.

## TOP SHOPS

Canada's 10 largest advertising agencies by 1994 gross revenues

◆ Canadian-owned

AGENCY	REVENUE (\$M MILLION)
BBDO Canada	\$90.2
◆ Cassette Communications	44.5
◆ Young & Rubicam	34.5
Mediacom Lines	31.7
McCann-Erickson	26.3
Ogilvy & Mather	24.3
FCB Canada	23.8
Leo Burnett Co.	23.4
BCP Group	21.2
DBS Needham Canada	18.4

For the 1993 Toronto Report that showed new logo designs being shared was a language's shop here.

All Canadian advertising shops stand to gain from the fact that there is still a need for customized advertising. According to Ian Joyce, vice-president of the Creative Research International, which publishes the *Brandwatch Monitor* in Canada, a widely cited survey of a local consumer opinion that is done every two years, strong differences can be found between American and Canadian consumers. On one hand, there are similarities. American and Canadian consumers have a more self-deprecating sense of humor; less reverence for blue-collar work, are more accepting of diversity and are more willing to mention individual rights in the common good. Says Joyce, "U.S. ads may work here, but a shop that cooks up ads that play on the Canadian

# Privatizing G-7

## Corporations are tapped for G-7 funding

I'm always hard to resist a personal request from the Prime Minister of Canada. Even two of the country's busiest executives were willing to adjust their schedules when Prime Minister Jean Chretien telephoned them in early March looking for a few good executives to quickly pull together \$7 million in corporate sponsorships for the summit of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations in Halifax on June 12 to 17. As a result of Chretien's call, Mackenzie has lowered, Purdy Crawford, chairman of Montreal-based Transco Ltd., and Ivan Dvorak, chairman of Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co. Ltd. of

Halifax, are now displaying their considerable persuasive skills to bring contributions of up to \$500,000 each from the ranks of their fellow industrialists. In return for the cash contributions, some of Canada's largest corporations will get to place their corporate logos—and logos—on events at the summit. To bring that about, Crawford and Dvorak are making a sales pitch that has attracted some high-profile support—as well as some low-level grumbling about the potential privatization of the G-7.

Crawford and Dvorak have confronted some imposing hurdles. For one thing, some of the institutions approached say privately that it is inappropriate for a bank or financial institution to be sponsoring events associated with an international meeting whose decisions can have an impact on their business. As well,

many Canadian companies, while largely resistant to profitability after the recession, are still watching their donor wallets. "Occasionally, the initial reaction to our approach is 'Let the government pay,'" Dvorak admits. A third obstacle is a sense in Central and Western Canada about promoting a distinctly down-east show. Companies are Toronto-based executives. "This meeting is really a tribute to the greater glory of Halifax, the rest of Canada is an afterthought," For her part, Jack White, vice-president of corporate affairs for Imasco and a staff member of former prime minister Brian Mulroney, acknowledges that this is a common complaint. Companies in Western Canada have been especially slow to sign on, she says, even though the summit offers a chance to impress their Japanese clients. But White insists, "This is a terrible

opportunity to highlight Canadian skills." The fund-raising efforts certainly have highlighted the organizational skills of Crawford and Dvorak. After signing up their own companies, the two executives then created a club, in this case, an eight-member advisory committee that includes top executives at Air Canada, Royal Bank of Canada, General Motors of Canada Ltd., Northern Telecom Ltd., and McCain Foods Ltd. The blue-chip partners have concentrated to contribute cash or products, and their executives are also working the telephones, appealing to other senior managers at Canada's 100 largest companies

for support. Both men are natives of the Maritimes. Crawford was born in Five Islands, N.S., while Dvorak is from Charlottetown. And there is no question that both are well-connected. Dvorak sits on six corporate boards including the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, while Crawford holds seven directorships outside Imasco and has good contacts in the legal world from his days as a senior partner at the Toronto law firm Oiler Huskin & Harcourt. One banker said, "Purdy Crawford is an extremely persuasive fellow who is not above applying a bit of painful twisting when needed."

Over the next few weeks, that skill may prove useful. As of last week, the corporate approaches were only about halfway to their goal of \$7 million with just six weeks until the summit starts. The total budget for the summit is \$20 million, with \$20 million in funding from the federal government and \$1 million from Nova Scotia. Malcolm McKeown, a senior spokesman for the federal govern-



Purdy Crawford, eight-member advisory committee member, is one of the top executives at Air Canada.

ment, says the business donations are meant for special events and, he adds, "If the money is not there, then some events won't happen." But contact over which company gets their name as which event has already started—and it is expected to continue throughout the coming weeks. There is a limited list of private sponsorship opportunities in Halifax, and there already have been duplicate bids for the same event. One of the big attractions is expected to be Montreal's award-winning Cirque du Soleil. MacKenzie says that federal officials in the summit office will ultimately decide which company gets which event. And if an impasse is reached, of course, the Prime Minister is only a telephone call away—as he has been from the beginning.

But Chretien's call for help with the national fund-raising were strategically placed. Crawford, 65, and Dvorak, 55, are both retired this spring as chief executives of their respective

companies. Both men are natives of the Maritimes. Crawford was born in Five Islands, N.S., while Dvorak is from Charlottetown. And there is no question that both are well-connected. Dvorak sits on six corporate boards including the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, while Crawford holds seven directorships outside Imasco and has good contacts in the legal world from his days as a senior partner at the Toronto law firm Oiler Huskin & Harcourt. One banker said, "Purdy Crawford is an extremely persuasive fellow who is not above applying a bit of painful twisting when needed."

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ANDREW WILLIS



Some people  
will go to great lengths  
to straighten out  
their backs.

YOU JUST HAVE TO TURN THE PAGE



Your back and neck hurt. With every step, reach, twist, lift and bend the pain stops you in your tracks. Or perhaps it comes and goes. Either way, like millions of Canadians you've probably gone to great lengths to find relief. But there's one place you may not have looked: Your Chiropractor's office. Now before you jump to conclusions about Chiropractors, we'd like to set

the record straight on their education, experience and philosophy. After all, over 100,000 Canadians just like you visit a Chiropractor every day and find relief. Perhaps it's your turn. After all, you've got nothing to lose but that pain in your back or neck.

#### WHO IS A CHIROPRACTOR ANYWAY?

Chiropractors are doctors. Officially their title is Doctor of Chiropractic, which, although very impressive sounding, isn't terribly easy to say. So we'll refer to them simply as Chiropractors.

Before Canadian Chiropractors lay their hands on your back or neck, they've first laid their eyes on hundreds of books. They've studied for at least 7 challenging years at university and post-graduate levels (at a Chiropractic college). Anatomy, physiology, pathology, neurology,

biomechanics, X-rays and spinal adjusting techniques are just a handful of the topics they've studied.

Chiropractic training doesn't stop at the end of a textbook. Far from it. Before receiving their Doctor designation, Chiropractic students undergo an intensive and closely supervised internship program at a Chiropractic College Clinic. This is their true training ground, the place

where they gain and perfect valuable hands-on healing skills. After years of study, Chiropractic students must pass rigorous National Board and Provincial Licensing Board examinations. That, in a nutshell, is the making of a Chiropractor. All well and good, but what does it mean to you and your neck and back pain? Nancy Read on

# Before you jump

*to conclusions about chiropractors  
we would like to  
set the record straight.*

#### CHIROPRACTORS KNOW BACKS AND NECKS LIKE YOU KNOW THE BACK OF YOUR OWN HAND

Chiropractors specialize in back and neck pain. That's their primary focus. Their main area of expertise. And experts they are. Unequaled in their knowledge of the back and neck, Chiropractors offer you a hands-on, effective treatment which can help to relieve your back and neck

pain. Chiropractic treatments do not include surgery or medications which means you will be offered alternatives which are non-invasive, hands-on and effective.

What can you expect from a visit to a Chiropractor's office? First, your Chiropractor will begin by thoroughly examining and assessing your area of concern as well as carefully considering your health history. Your Chiropractor

is trained in X-ray techniques and in order to make an accurate diagnosis may ask for an X-ray of your back and neck. Only after this initial examination will your Chiropractor offer a recommended course of treatment. Based on the analysis of your initial examination, your treatment will likely involve chiropractic adjustments.

#### WHAT IS A CHIROPRACTIC ADJUSTMENT?

A Chiropractor is highly skilled in the hands-on art of spinal adjustment. This adjustment is the use of a specific force applied in a precise direction to a joint that is troublesome (perhaps it is biased, locked-up or not moving properly). The purpose of the adjustment is to help restore a more normal position or motion, often relieving pain.

And just as each patient is unique, each treatment and each adjustment is unique as well. Your age, size and individual spine problems will determine which adjustment technique will best put you on the road to a pain-free back and neck.

#### WHO PAYS FOR MY VISIT TO A CHIROPRACTOR?



All regions in Canada have provincial health care plans. However, each is different in what they cover and what they don't. Many provinces pay a portion of your Chiropractor's cost, some more than others; the individual user is then expected to pay the balance. Chiropractic visits are affordable, no matter how much

your specific province contributes. Before visiting a Chiropractor, check into any private health insurance your employer carries for you. You may have coverage of Chiropractic treatments up to a certain limit for every calendar year. Alternatively, if you've suffered an injury at work, the cost of any necessary Chiropractic treatments may be covered by Workers' Compensation. To complete the picture just turn the page.



## A Chiropractor is a Doctor who believes in whole body health.

And this, after all, is the great length  
to go to straighten out your back  
and neck pain.

WOULD YOU LIKE  
MORE INFORMATION?

To find out more about how

Chiropractic may be able to help you or to locate members of  
Canadian Chiropractic Association (CCA) members in your  
neighbourhood, please call: 1-800-526-5035

Chiropractors are not ordinary  
doctors. Although they specialize  
in back and neck pain, they are  
concerned with the relationship  
between the nervous system and the  
health of the whole body. In fact,  
Chiropractic is a science, an art and a  
philosophy. But in the end, Chiropractic healthcare is about  
hands-on healing. And for people who have been stumped in  
their tracks by back and neck pain, it means relief. Finally!

### A DEAL IN OVERDRIVE

The board of Chrysler Corp. formally rejected corporate raider Kirk Karsten's \$20 billion takeover bid. It questioned his ability to raise the money and claimed that the deal he wants would damage the Detroit-based automaker financially. Karsten's plan would use \$7.7 billion of Chrysler's \$18.2-billion cash reserves to help finance the purchase. The company wants that reserve to continue product-development programs during the industry's next cyclical downturn. Karsten has challenged Chrysler's board to let shareholders vote on his offer of \$75 a share.

### EARLY FROST

An unexpected 0.5-per-cent drop in consumer spending in February indicated that the Canadian economy stalled early this year. Concerns about rising interest rates, unemployment and political uncertainty were cited as the main reasons for reduced spending. Also in February, the production of goods and services shrank by 0.1 per cent—the first decline since July 1993. The U.S. economy, the destination for about 80 per cent of Canadian exports, also recorded slower growth early in 1995.

### HANGING BY A THREAD

Creditors of Dplex Ltd. endorsed a rescue package for the hard-pressed clothing retailer. They agreed to a total of about \$24 million, with two banks owed \$12 million. The banks stand first in line among creditors and, at the end of last week, had not endorsed the plan. The restructuring proposal would pay creditors 60 cents on the dollar plus shares in the restructured company.

### GOLDEN VISIONS

Pac-Airco Ltd. of Toronto and an Australian partner, North Ltd., launched a \$511-million offer for 50 per cent of International Motor Exports Ltd., one of the richest undeveloped gold and copper properties in Latin America. That bid of \$14.36 a share tops an offer of \$12.50 a share from Vancouver-based Pioneer Dome Inc.

### AIR COURIER SALE

Air Canada's Montreal reached an agreement to sell the last of its coarser subsidiaries, Dynamos Express Inc., to Perairway Courier Systems Canada Ltd. The terms of the deal were not disclosed. Selling off Toronto-based Dynamos, which has annual sales of \$65 million and about 1,200 employees, is part of Air Canada's plan to focus on its passenger airline business.

# Business NOTES

## Bramalea bankruptcy

Creditors forced one of Canada's largest real estate development companies into bankruptcy after its nine-member board of directors suddenly re-

signed Bramalea Inc. of Toronto, saddled with a \$5.5-billion debt, was under court protection from its creditors and was attempting to restructure its holdings. The directors, including company president Morris Marshall, abandoned Bramalea—and alerted the salvage operation—because they were concerned about their personal liability if the company's efforts failed.

Bramalea's first five-year recapitalization proposal, approved in March, 1992, hinged on stable interest rates, an upturn in the Canadian housing market and an increase in property values. But it allowed the company to continue to carry its debt load by selling assets to pay down its loans. When the property values failed to rise, Bramalea was unable

to meet its scheduled loan repayments and the company's operating budget was critically squeezed.

Last March, U.S. investor Steve Green withdrew a bid for Bramalea that would have ignored \$140-million in a private Senior debt holders—mostly Canadian banks—were not willing to convert Bramalea's debt into equity in a restructured operation.

Almost immediately after Bramalea was pushed into receivership by Justice Lloyd Staddon of the Ontario Court's General Division last week, creditors began to apply to take possession of the properties securing their loans. Among Bramalea's best-known assets are Parkdale Shopping Centre, Scarborough Town Centre and Four Seasons Hotel in Toronto, Southview Mall in Calgary, St. Wulf Centre in Winnipeg, and the Hyatt Regency hotel in Vancouver.



Marshall resigned

## High finance

Central bankers and finance ministers representing the world's seven leading industrial nations (G-7) deplored the recent collapse of the U.S. currency and vowed to strengthen their efforts to stabilize the dollar. At a meeting in Washington D.C. last week, the G-7 representatives also agreed over who is responsible for the ongoing turmoil in international currency markets.

But despite pressure on the U.S. government to increase its interest rates and grip up the dollar—especially from the International Monetary Fund—there was no change in the policy of the Federal Reserve Board. The United States is reluctant to raise rates and to cool its domestic economy to the point of pre-empting another recession.

The U.S. dollar has tumbled by about 22 per cent against the German mark and 36 per cent against the Japanese yen. This has heightened speculation from those countries that they will be bailed out at key U.S. markets because of their relatively costly goods.

The U.S. economy expanded at a moderate

2.8-per-cent annual rate in the first quarter of 1995, the weakest growth since the summer of 1993 and a dramatic slowdown from the rate of last year. The consumer department sales that gross domestic product increased \$32 billion at an annual rate in January through March, compared with \$80 billion or 5.1 per cent in the last three months of 1994.

At the G-7 meeting, Canada's Finance Minister Paul Martin said that it would be preferable to link with the ongoing international finance rather than opting for a complete overhaul. He observed that after 30 years of trying to ride herd on pump-and-moist markets and improve fortunes in poor countries, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are at the end of a long and unproductive road.

But Martin also predicted that when the G-7 leaders gather in Halifax in June for the economic summit, their review of the international financial institutions will be less painful than some have suggested. "A certain relaxation and repositioning of operations appears warranted, but fundamental restructuring does not," he added.



# The next debate— how to gut medicare

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

**P**aul Ramsay is uniquely qualified to be a provincial minister of health. The portfolio he holds with some distinction (the distinction being that he has yet to get into any serious trouble) is British Columbia's Police-Sergeant, otherwise known as Mike Harcourt's NDP government. His qualifications have less to do with his education (he holds a master's degree in English literature) than his own medical record. Born in Pittsburgh, Pa., he was attending university in Wisconsin, glowing with good health—no much so that he didn't bother having health insurance. But six weeks after his wedding, Ramsay ended up in an emergency ward with an appendectomy that turned nasty and nearly killed him. Back with a 31-day hospital bill, he returns here lying awake, less concerned with his recovery than about how he would raise the money. It took him three tough years to pay off the debt.

Seven years later, in 1975, after he had immigrated to Canada for postgraduate studies at the University of British Columbia, he ended up at 2 o'clock one night, went to the bathroom and found he was straining to forcefully. "I was rushed to the Vancouver General and diagnosed with a severe kidney trauma caused by a condition they couldn't identify," he told me in an interview last week. "Nobody asked for my wallet or my credit cards. All I could think about was about getting well, the treatment I was getting and how I could finance my rehabilitation." Declares Ramsay: "That is what makes me passionate about medicare. I know what the system looks like for an individual with no financial resources, and I don't want Canada to experience it. It's not necessary. It would diminish our country. I'm not here."

As health minister for the past 20 months, Ramsay spends nearly a third of his government's budget, or \$6.6 billion annually. One reason for the high expenditure is that just about every Canadian, it seems, wants to

**B.C. Health Minister  
Paul Ramsay says  
compromising  
universality is 'not  
necessary' and would  
'diminish our country'**

grow old in British Columbia, and an estimated 50 per cent of health resources consumed by the average citizen are used up in the final six months of life.

When I suggested to Ramsay that the bottom line of the so-called Canadian identity could be summed up in one word—medicare—he agreed, and added: "There's nothing wrong with Canadians identifying themselves with a government program. That's how this country was built, in the face of incredible continental pressures that could have blotted it to nothingness. Why the hell wouldn't we define ourselves by one of the primary differences from our enemies west of the border?"

Like most Canadian politicians (outside Alberta) he believes that an integral part of the medicare program, and its only guarantee of survival, is that its universalism provisions remain sacrosanct. "Whether or whether, they must have the same access," he insists. "Universality and comprehensive coverage are the wonderful principles that it took a great deal to make real and they cannot now be dismantled or diluted."

Ramsay chaired the recent Vancouver meeting of provincial health ministers,

which crafted Ottawa's handling of what he sees as a crisis in medicare. "I don't detect the leadership that's required at the federal level," Ramsay says. "Medicare was built over the generations in a federal provincial partnership, including both its operating principles and its funding. It's serious jeopardy right now, and Canadians have every right to be concerned."

He is referring in part to Finance Minister Paul Martin's recent budget, which contained a block grant option to provinces that, Ramsay claims, will eventually reduce the amount of federal money available for medicare by up to 40 per cent. This kind of gutting of medicare, if it's allowed to happen, would be a huge incentive for private health entrepreneurs to start up here or to move into Canada from the United States. Operating now mostly in Alberta, but starting to get into the business in other provinces, these operators want to open private clinics to offer parallel medical services, financed through private health insurance schemes. Civil corporations are constructing. The Americans spend 15 per cent of their gross domestic product on health services, compared with 10 per cent in Canada. Top U.S. earners receive excellent care, the majority get mediocre service, and 30 to 40 million Americans at the bottom of the economic ladder get very little.

This scary trend appears to be replicated through most of Western Europe, where surveys have shown that the bulk of population receive substandard medical treatment and the existence of private clinics has not hampered a significant enough number of patients to reduce the toll on public sector care. "There are all sorts of ways we ought to educate people on appropriate usage of the health system," Ramsay insists. "It's incredibly stupid. People show up at big-city hospital emergency wards when their car has flat tire."

One of Ramsay's major concerns has to do with how the Clinton government has dealt the cigarette crisis early in its term. "Let's have a smoking-cessation strategy, and let's at the same time create tens of thousands of new jobs for adults by slashing taxes on what they did," he complains. "There's no congruence there. My initial reaction was to strangle them. In British Columbia, this stuff kills 5,200 people a year by Ottawa's own figures, their action is essentially doing it again between 40,000 to 70,000 smoking adults among the youth of Canada. This is seriously drunk public policy. About a fifth of my budget right now is spent on tobacco-related illnesses."

His other complaint is the fact that the Prime Minister has been dropping that a radically changed (read "reformed") product system might be less disruptive by budget considerations. This gets to the heart of the matter: Canadians are ready to change, as their perception of Martin's deep-cutting budget has revealed. But medicare has always been sacrosanct. And it still is. The battle for its future has been joined.

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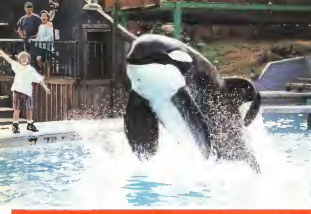
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## LIFE

# A whale of a debate

Even under these confined circumstances, the night is awesome. In complete silence, the vast, sleek black-and-white bulk of a fully grown female Orca swims toward better, if not lastingly, as a killer whale—glides past the floor-to-ceiling windows of the Vancouver Aquarium's underwater viewing gallery. In its right eye, so big as a plate, swirls its scintillating over three dozen human spectators gleam rapidly back. Muted gasps and softly drawn breaths ripple through the audience. For once, it's a first, deeply moving glimpse of the latest member of the dolphin branch of the whale family. What, if anything, do we not know about this creature? Can it only be survived? But to American biologist and animal-rights activist David Phillips, the scene can be viewed only one way: "It's barbaric," adds Phillips, the San Francisco-based executive director of a group seeking the release of all captive orcas. "They are sending the wrong message. That it is okay to have these animals in captivity."

Right or wrong, the captivity of killer whales

*The debate heats up about confining orcas or setting them free*

is the subject of growing debate across North America, as animal-rights groups put mounting pressure on aquariums and theme parks to turn their orcas back to the wild. Campaigns by several groups to release captive orcas have backfired; both whales and dolphins received a big boost from the renewed success of the 1993 movie *Free Willy*, in which a boy helps set an orca free from heartless theme-park managers. The debate seemed to hit home for many British Columbia orcas this year, when, after a 17-month pregnancy, the Vancouver Aquarium's female, Bossa, gave a calf that died of prenatal complications within minutes of its birth in confinement.

Events in the months ahead will keep the waters stirred. First up is a sequel to *Willy*, which Warner Bros. plans to release in July this year; the studio has promised to use only mechanical orca scenes. Footage of wild orcas and computer animation. Meanwhile, the original *Willy* red sea star, a 16-year-old female killer whale named Keiko, is scheduled to move out of his sadomasturbated tank in Mexico City's Inland American amusement park in December and into a state-of-the-art orca compound in Oregon paid for largely by the movie's producers. Keiko's Mexican owners agreed in February to give him to Phillips's San Francisco-based Free Willy Seize Foundation, on condition that he be housed at a new pool to be built at the three-year-old Oregon Coast Aquarium in the town of Newport. Phillips plans to spend at least the next year teaching Keiko how to live in the wild in preparation for an eventual 1,000-mile sea journey to freedom.

But whether Keiko will ever make it to freedom is far from certain, nor do experts agree on whether freeing captive orcas is re-

ally to their best interest. One certainty: it would be expensive. The cost merely to move Keiko to his new quarters and house him there for two years will be about \$10 million, almost twice the Vancouver Aquarium's total \$7.5 million budget in 1994. Releasing the orca in his native Japanese waters is expected to cost millions more (mostly big cages—in specially built tanks, usually in sheltered Bering Tides). Vancouver Aquarium director John Nottingham dismisses the idea of releasing Bossa and her mate, Fina, as expected and inhumane. "At best," he says, "it would be an experiment, including a human element at the risk of the species. Some animals would almost

1994 (it was accidental) carmen planned to bring to a dead one from which to have a model, that began to change the public's view. "We harpooned Moby Doll, and the world found out that killer whales weren't evil," says Nottingham. In the three years that the first captive orca lived before vanishing in extinction and a side infection, researchers began to form a new view of the mammals as intelligent and social creatures, with no particular natural streak toward man.

To the contrary, five rusty big dolphins with the bad-boy names and the outgoing ability to learn, tricks became staples at theme parks around the world. That fact, in itself, is anything, seems to make many an animal-rights activist. "We just don't believe that animals ought to be taken from the wild and kept in captivity to entertain us," asserts

be trained how to catch live fish," asserts Phillips, president of Oregon Coast Aquarium. "We locked [them] back together for herring. Keiko is going to have to be taught how to do that." Even if he knows, it is by no means certain that enough podmates can be located to complete the last various pods. Keiko's frequent home waters and researchers have not yet sorted them all out, let alone identified Keiko's "Warrior Doll." "We are not promising he can be released."

The difficulties would be similar for Bossa and Fina, captured together off Ireland at about the same time as Keiko. Although healthy in captivity, Bossa in particular would be at risk in the wild because of holes up to a concrete wall in the tip of her teeth. "The orcas, which used to fill up with nothing but fat, are rapidly cleaned by the sun, and also suffer all sorts of ailments, a significant number of which die from the tooth and jaw infections that result."

At the same time, the Vancouver Aquarium's staff agree strenuously that the animals in their care serve a valuable role as ambassadors for their species. Dr. David Hall, a private veterinarian who has cared for the aquarium's orcas for 17 years, says, "I don't think you can expect children to gain any empathy and insight into these animals unless they see them up close and personal." Aquarium director Nottingham agrees that the sophisticated education makes such exposure contact with orcas possible for 80,000 visitors a year, many from the number who view whales in the wild each year in British Columbia.

Certainly, the long, low aquarium complex in the mossy shadows of Stanley Park's giant redwoods has little in common with the crassly greedy amusement-park atmosphere circled around in the Warner Bros. movie. With a mandate to foster public understanding of marine ecology, the internationally known facility houses, in addition to orcas, five belugas, sea otters, sea lions and other aquatic creatures ranging from the spoon to the newly laid themselves. It is also a regional center for the care and rehabilitation of injured sea mammals. Its orcas have not performed circus-grotesque tricks for the public for over a year. After public consultation and government polling, aquarium officials in 1980 decided that they would no longer acquire ocean-born whales from the wild—but neither would they release them. They agreed that they would not "bush them from their home to feed for themselves, in order to satisfy some theoretical concept of 'freedom,' would be one?" At August 1994 poll at the same suggested that more than three-quarters of British Columbian agreed. "It would cost millions and millions of dollars to get your veterinarian Hall," and will be a catastrophe.

The issue is sure to arise soon when the forthcoming *Willy* sequel releases moviegoers on the tale of the world's orcas. But for Keiko—as well as for Bossa and Fina—the best-possible future is to have them put in a happy colony as they get.

CHRIS WOOD is in Vancouver

*Willy and calf at Vancouver Aquarium; orcas from Free Willy (opposite); the rusty big dolphins have become staples of theme parks around the world*

certainly die, and Bossa is one of them."

Some facts about killer whales are not in dispute. One is that wild orcas are in no immediate danger of extinction. Although some tank orcas are unique about their worldwide population, orcas are ubiquitous. "The world's most widely distributed species on earth, after humans and ahead of rats"—having been spotted in most of the world's seas and oceans. About 50 are in captivity, most of them in commercial amusement parks such as Marineland in Niagara Falls, Ont. Others are in zoological institutions like that at Oregon and the 38-year-old Oregon Coast Aquarium. Nearly a third of the animals in captivity were born there and have known nothing about orca existence beyond pampered captivity.

Also beyond debate is the remarkable transformation in the public image of orcas over the past three decades. As recently as 1950, the U.S. government paid a man, a gun at the entrance of Johnson's Strait to shoot the mammals, though the gun was never used. Ironically, it was the Vancouver Aquarium's capture of the first orca in

Phillips. "These animals have been taken from their societies. They are used to do tricks for pay for profit. That's an exploitative, cruel relationship."

Vancouver activist Peter Hamilton also calls the orca's origins "cruel" and "barbaric" as captive orcas. "You cannot protect the orca and the human world of orcas in captivity," says Hamilton, who supports himself as executive director of *Endless*, an animal-rights organization he founded in 1981. Located, Hamilton says Bossa and Fina to join Keiko at Oregon Coast, as a "halfway house" on their way back to the western south coast of Iceland from which all three orcas were originally taken.

But Hamilton's confidence in that prediction contrasts that of most experts. Even Phillips acknowledges uncertainty about Keiko's ability to adapt to the wild after a life in captivity. The orca suffers from a skin tumor and internal problems that must be resolved before he can be set free. Beyond that, he must learn or defend even the most basic skills of killer whale life. "He will have to

# Coming into his own

BY JAMES DEACON

**E**ric Lindros is big. In Philadelphia, where he captained hockey's scoring Flyers, his orange-black-and-white No. 30 jersey is a ubiquitous fashion accessory, worn everywhere from suburban shopping malls to the city's cobbled streets. In the National Hockey League, the stoutest, Swedish name of Lindros, Oct., led all scorers going into the final weekend of the regular season, and is a front-runner to win the Hart Memorial Trophy as the league's most valuable player. On U.S. TV, the Fox network chose to feature Lindros and the Flyers as each of its five Sunday afternoon broadcasts. And on the ice, he thrives. His 238-lb. build is armed with no hint of Philadelphia's famed brashness. In fact, he has the menacing demeanor of an enraged wildcat, once after two late penalties costed him to lose down his aggression. "There are lots of big guys in the league right now, but no one like him," says Flyer defenseman Eric Desjardins. "The other lines, they know he's coming."

In the great scheme of hockey things, Lindros is right on schedule. Three years into professional life, he is asserting himself on the ice and as a team leader, apparently having put past controversies behind him. He earned no goodwill as the hockey intercity which he refused to play for the junior (St. Louis) St. Louis and NHL (Quebec) teams last drafted him. And two personal revelations, taking a beating even though he was acquitted of an assault charge in 1993 after a barroom incident in Whitley, Ont. Now, he is happily making people forget the staggering pain he caused to acquire his first Quebec—on players, two first-round draft choices and \$14 million. To some, it seemed a little bit to ask to come on the rebound but without talents of a true "Babe" and, but this season, that deal looks like a bargain. The Flyers are contenders once more, the seats in the Philadelphia Spectrum are filled and all eyes are on Lindros.

While he and his teammates have retained the former Stanley Cup champions in re-



## Eric Lindros leads the Flyers into playoff contention

spectively, they still face an uphill fight in the playoffs. In the post-lockout hockey world, parity is the name of the game. Eleven of the 14 teams in position to qualify for the playoffs were within 10 points of one another in the standings going into the final games of the regular season this week. Along with Detroit, Quebec, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, the Flyers have been able to advance themselves from the pack, but that advanced advantage means nothing in the typically tight-checking, intense playoffs. And just play is an assurance of success. Former power such as the defending champion New York Rangers were struggling to make it into post-season play, while the

Montreal Canadiens, winners of the 1993 Stanley Cup, appeared in danger of missing the playoffs for the first time in 35 years. As a result, no team is considered a maverick favorite, and the Stanley Cup stands tentatively within reach of any team with a hot goalie and a solid work ethic, that Lindros does not want to look that far ahead. "Each round of the playoffs will be tough," he predicts.

By their regular season performance, the Detroit Red Wings in the Western Conference and Quebec Nordiques in the East appear to be the strongest bets. But the Red Wings have suffered unacceptable playoff collapses in recent years despite the presence of high-scoring centers Sergei Fedorov and Steve Yzerman and defenseman Paul Coffey. Quebec, too, has plenty of firepower with one top flyer Sakic and rookie Peter Forsberg, but the Nordiques are short of playoff experience and must rely on help from veterans such as winger Wendel Clark.

Philadelphia's sudden success has some hockey observers looking the Flyers' chances, but team president and general manager Bob Clarke is more cautious. "All of a sudden, we



**Quebec's Sakic:** Lindros (left) after a five-year playoff absence, the Flyers now are among the league's elite

go to the top of the division and everyone thinks we're great," he says in his wood-paneled office at the team's practice center in suburban Voorhees, N.J. "We're not. We had a couple of good winning streaks (light and sure goal), but that's it. Now, we are just one of 16 teams trying to win the Stanley Cup."

Clarke has reason to play down his team's chances. The Flyers are on the ice but have their three-year postseason drought, they lack playoff experience. "I think this team relishes the winning race," says veteran Flyer center Craig MacTavish, who sports Cap maps from his days with Edmonton and the Bruins. "It comes sometimes to perform when the expectations aren't that high," Lindros agrees. "We play hard when we face the other team." He said last week, plainly explaining why the Flyers had just lost for the second time this season to the lovely Ottawa Senators.

Lindros arrived in Philadelphia leaving the pressure of carrying the franchise around, and for a period, the responsibility was too great and the team floundered. "He didn't have the benefit of a good team around him," says Clarke. The Flyers exist in their glory days of the mid-1970s. When the team finished out of the playoffs yet again in 1994, team owner

Ed Snider brought Clarke back into the organization. Clarke in turn hired coach Terry Murray, the former Washington Capitals coach, and in February traded high-scoring winger Mark Recchi to Montreal as return for linemen and wingers John LeClair and Gilbert Dionne. Desjardins has since been the team's best defenseman. LeClair, whose potential was never realized in Montreal, has teamed with Lindros and Mikael Renberg to form the most dominating line—dubbed the Line of Doom—in the league.

For Lindros, the benefit has been personal as much as professional. His performance has triggered several contract bonuses that are expected to add considerably to his \$5-million base salary. More importantly, he says, the atmosphere on the team has improved. "It's all about winning," he says, venturing after a morning workout at the team's practice center. "It's so much more enjoyable coming to the rink or reading the paper the morning after a game."

With Clarke and The Trade, Lindros is at the center of the Flyers' renewed fortunes. In Reclaire and LeClair, he has wingers who share his quick—ice-skating pace (they are both six-footers and race down 220 lb. and pack handling and good speed. "Tough-

er, they cost an ominous shadow over the opening season's loss—in the first 35 games after Murray joined the line, the three scored a total of 70 goals and 100 assists. Over the same period, the team had a record of 23 wins, eight losses and four ties. "LeClair has really come into his own here," observed former Flyer Gary Dornhoefer, "but a broad-caster on local telecasts. "But playing with Eric helps anyone."

At the moment, the impact has been the same. Snider signed Lindros nearly three years ago not just to add wins now, but also in the new arena that Snider's company, Spectrum, is building next door to the Spectrum. So far, the strategy has worked. "We were taking the long-term approach when we signed Eric," Snider said last week. "That building is a \$200-million investment, so you have to think that way." Lindros knows his role in that investment, but he says the weight of responsibility rests on Snider. "That's his pressure, not mine," he says. "But we are selling tickets, that's for sure."

Along with the Flyers, Lindros himself has changed. On the ice, he still makes his presence felt with crashing bodychecks, but he is less likely to run around hating everyone in sight. As a result, he avoided the injuries in this season that for extended periods in the past two seasons and still force him to wear braces on both knees. "What we have seen this year has been sensational, but he will get better," says Clarke. "He is learning as he goes along."

Off the ice, Lindros has flourished in his new role as captain, organizing team dinners and welcoming the newcomers into the fold. And he is more focused on hockey as his past offer troubles recede into history. Still, he would go through the Quebecs. He told again at he had it. "I would just go with what I got here," he says. Single, he lives during the season with his dog, Backus, in a sparsely furnished house he bought in New Jersey. "I have all the basics," he says, but admits that some aspects of domestic life are a complete mystery. The low-riding system, for instance. "I tried to turn it on the other day," he says. "It was a total failure."

Towards the end of the Ottawa game last week, after the Senators had broken, Lindros and otherwise marveled as an attempt to slow him down. He had concluded that he was his stick to the ice in frustration after one called interference, and belittled at the referee. But instead of confronting the official and perhaps drawing a penalty, Lindros quickly skated back into the play. Later, his hair stuck to a shower and in street clothes, he refused to blame the referee for letting his opponents take too many shots. Instead, the new Eric Lindros took home a tip for letting his frustrations show. "Sometimes you let your emotions go too far and they get the best of you," he said of his outburst. "The go is called my biggest regret." For opposing teams that may be the most intriguing prospect of all. After only one and a half, Lindros is getting warmer. □

PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD



## A delicate balance in an unnatural sport

BY TRENT PAYNE

Of all the enduring myths in sports is that those closely preceding fathers on the track, the highly temperamental thoroughbreds, are delicate. You've heard the phrase a thousand times, delicate thoroughbreds, especially when a match-bred blood race comes up and a favorite is delicately and acceptably sold down on money.

This year, for the 151st time, the Kentucky Derby arrives on the first Saturday of May, and our horse everybody is looking at is a Canadian-bred colt called Tikioti Nite. That is, they're looking at Tikioti Nite if sales and opinion have not convinced him by the time the head-shy Mr. GM Kentucky Horse at Churchill Downs, the started old jockey-dashed son of the race. One more delicate thoroughbred, you see.

Just a couple of weeks ago, a horse named Larry the Legend was the Santa Anita Derby and named candidate as the top choice for the forthcoming Kentucky classic. Two days later, from out of the blue, Larry the Legend was found to have a loose chip in his knee and had to be withdrawn from the Derby.

His second year's heart was a local aneurysm. "We don't know where it when he got hurt," Craig Lewis, the trainer, said. "But in this game you have to take the latter with the wind."

Acas  
In 1989, the colt who was eventually sold home of the year as American Pharoah, July, did not win the Kentucky Derby. He was a heavily backed favorite before his win, but he did not get into the starting gate. He was in his stall mauling on his morning conditioner when his keepers discovered he had "popped a quarter," meaning he had developed a split in one knee. It July had to be scratched yet another delicate thoroughbred.

At Woodbine in Toronto in the autumn of 1993, the grey colt, Lavanta, winner of Canada's Triple Crown, a three-race series

*"We ask a horse to run a mile and a half, carrying 125 lb. of whipping, booting boy on his back, something nature never thought of"*

that includes the Queen's Plate, was making just the grandstand as a 10th-year-old when he suddenly slipped to the track in front of thousands of shocked spectators. Lavanta had slipped the hocks of a horse in front, stumbling and snapping an ankle. He had to be taken down from a track and was destroyed by lethal infection. As you, as other delicate thoroughbreds.

Even the starved Northern Dancer, who because the racing world's most productive stallion, had his racing career abruptly ended while being prepared at Saratoga for the Travers Stakes in midsummer of 1964. The cheery little colt had won the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness in the "Grand Slam" and the Queen's Plate at Woodbine. But he had been given an atrocious ride by jockey Bill Hartwig in the Preakness and was believed to have bowed—slightly torn—a leg tendon.

"It's just a little bow," bellowed his owner, E. P. Taylor. "Ten, Eddie" reminded Taylor's racing manager, Joe Thomson, "but being a little bowed is like being a little pregnant."

Racing is a life with stories of this nature. In 1971, the renowned jockey Jean Crupat said of his mount, Head the Flag, before a big race, "The only way my horse can lose is

if he falls down." Two days before the race, the horse cracked a bone in his right hind leg and was removed from the entry list. Another delicate thoroughbred.

But wait. Your agent once served as a publicity man for the United Jockey Club and was present at his lecture when Conn Smythe, the hockey impresario, thoroughbred owner and a Jockey Club director, addressed a young scholarship winner at a post-lunch presentation. "If you're looking for work, try publicity," growled the Mayor. "The guy we have here doesn't know a stuff from a collar button."

Even so, the pay they had these (meaning me) did know enough to ask a trick veterinarian, George Bader, about delicate thoroughbreds and conclude that the adjective is grossly exaggerated. Since then, George has moved on to greater riches in the sky, but his words are as clear as though uttered yesterday.

"If you'll consider what thoroughbreds go through, you'll never call them delicate again," he began. "A thoroughbred horse traveling 30 miles an hour produces an impact equivalent to five tons coming down on one leg. That horse works out to about 800 pounds per square inch just above the knee. Show this to an engineer and he'd never be able to duplicate it mechanically."

Thus the learned vet turned to things a thoroughbred man did: the nature never intended, pointing out that horses are meant to live all vegetation and some across relatively soft ground and grassy slopes. "Nature never designed a horse to carry weight or to run great distances at high speed—short distances maybe, not long distances," the doctor continued. "Yet we ask a horse to run up to a mile and a half carrying 120, 125 lb. of equipment, whipping, booting boy on his back, something nature never thought of."

A widely respected veteran trainer, Lou Cavaletti, his thoughts along this line. Lou, who'd led the colt Daner's lounge at Churchill Downs for the 1968 Kentucky Derby. The colt was too, but was disqualified the day following his victory when traces of a drug, butadiene, were found in his urine. Cavaletti was incensed at blame in a subsequent investigation at Louisville, and Daner's lounge was restricted, also, "but" is not legal in most tracks in North America.)

Anyway, it's Cavaletti's contention that young horses are asked to do too much, too soon. He believes the big stakes races for two-year-olds should not be held until the horses are 3, when they're matured considerably. That way, classics such as the Kentucky Derby and the Belmont Stakes and our own Queen's Plate, which now are major stakes races for three-year-olds, would be for the more mature four-year-olds.

But it will never happen. Economics prevail in America and all athletes are to be kept at one-year-old horses at maximum risk to win for the untold billions to nations in order to pursue hit pieces. Accordingly, young horses in stressful situations continue to break down, delicate thoroughbreds pressed early into starting gates by sophisticated owners.

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# A furor over lost figurines

Ancient carvings in an Ottawa museum cause a tug-of-war between art-world factions

**Four figurines, 25,000-year-old, found in Italy. The Oakleaf Lady (left). The Goggle Gop (top). The Mask (right): first discovered in Italy, by an amateur, the prehistoric ice-age objects pass on many roads as they solve**

There are only seven of them and they are very small, so female figurines no larger than a thumb, and a domestic duck the size of a button. Carved from stone and ivory, they are enclosed in a modest glass case, tucked snug in a quiet corner of the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Hull, Que. But while the figures are slight and their setting sparse, the tale they tell is no trifle. And their public presentation is causing a furor among academics and curators on four continents. Cracked in Europe 25,000 years ago—not long after the first two seemingly modern members of the human race reached the continents—the six statuettes and the miniature mask are among the oldest works of art known to exist. And what they have to offer is striking. “A window,” suggests Italian archaeologist Margherita Mussi. “Glimpse through it, and we catch a glimpse of the forces that shaped our imagination, the very mind of mankind.”

It is to be sure, a clouded window, obscured by the millennia that have passed since early humans fashioned their curious, not to mention elusive, sister and sister-in-law. Even for the experts, the era is still largely a mystery. It occurred during the Upper Paleolithic, or late Stone Age, when Europe was beginning to slide into the grip of advancing rule-chick theories of art and those systems, anachronistically modern men and women, were busy shouldering aside the last remnants of their Neanderthal predecessors. “It was a time of dramatic cultural and climatic change,” says Mussi, who is affiliated with Rome’s La Sapienza University, “and it brought with it an explosion of creativity. Images selected from bone and stone—art, if you will—began to appear for the first time in human history.”

Seven of those images have been on display at the Museum of Civilization since April 9. They named Mothers of Time, the exhibit is

scheduled to run until Oct. 3. The pieces in it, never before available for public viewing, pass as many riddles as they solve. There is a diabolical expression on the battered mask, fashioned from a fragment of translucent yellow chlorite. The six figurines—made of ivory, bone, diorite and serpentine—also portray coded women. They are mostly faceless and apologetic, with exaggerated breasts, buttocks, bellies and sexual organs.

Though staggeringly old, the works also have a thoroughly contemporary—and even belated—history. Some of the story is well known to scholars in the field. The seven works are part of a larger collection first discovered in 1863 by amateur archaeologist and antiquities dealer Louis Alexandre Jullien, who found them buried in the floor of the Balin Room, the

“red cows” that straddle the French-Italian border on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea. A decade later, Jullien sold six of the pieces to the Musée des Antiquités Nationales in Paris, and six to a private dealer who later relined them to the same museum. The figures created a sensation. Being changes of their and fabled, however, they first met with the rest of the collection in Montreal.

The works dropped out of sight in Canada, only to be rediscovered a century later under the most improbable of circumstances. Montreal sculptor Pierre Bolduc stumbled upon them in November 1957 while browsing among Victorian iron-cupids on the dusty shelves of a Montreal antique shop. Intrigued, he bought the figurines as part of a larger lot of items he bought, then embarked upon an investigation into their origins. Eventually, the trail led him to approach McGill University in late 1960, where anthropologist Michael Bissis, then collaborating with New York University colleague Randall White, finally confirmed that Bolduc’s figurines were indeed the missing half of the longlost Jullien collection.

received a patina of protest in late March signed by 30 academics from institutions on four continents.

“We thought the Canadian exhibit should have been cancelled, or at least postponed,” explains NITA’s White, an Alberta and a leading North American authority on ancient art, who organized the international protest. The University of Toronto-educated anthropologist says there are “grave dangers” in the fact that the figurines on display in Hull are in private hands—the joint property of Bolduc and Jullien’s elderly granddaughters, Laurence and Louise. While across the Museum of Civilization’s “irrevocable” is mounting a public display before long arrangements are in place to find a permanent home for the works, preferably in an appropriate museum. “There’s a serious risk that the exhibition will devalue the market value for these artifacts,” he complains. “That could have tragic consequences if these works, already lost for a century, disappear once again into the hands of a private collector somewhere. It could be the beginning of the same kind of market-driven destruction that has already wracked twice in Central America, South America, Africa and a lot of other subequity places around the planet.”

That argument carries little weight with those who organized the exhibition. “It’s just nonsense,” replies Italian archaeologist Mussi, who helped to launch the Canadian showing. She maintains that the figurines have been on the market ever since Jullien dug them out of the floor of the Balin Room—and the current exhibition is not likely to change that. And White’s attempt to scuttles the museum’s “fine sharing” of the figurines, she says, “is an outrage.”

The exhibit’s curator, Jacques Cinq Mars, is equally militant. “The only looking for a way to profit out of all this,” he complains. “That’s simply not true.”

Despite the dispute, the experts agree

about the historic value of the artifacts. Aside from the six ice-age female figurines, the vast majority of the same tools found at other examples of a distinctive, if puzzling, form of Stone Age art. Collectively known as Venus figurines, they are all miniature representations of large-bodied, breastplated, naked women, usually between 50 mm (two inches) or less. Some have been dated by their date from the same period, roughly 20,000 to 35,000 years ago. Even more intriguing, they have been found in about two dozen sites all the way from the Atlantic Ocean to Siberia. “The implications are clear,” says anthropologist White. “It suggests that prehistoric mother-goddess worship, right across Europe and deep into Asia, may not only be common, but should relatively complex patterns of thought and value systems.”

Presumably what those patterns and values may have been is still hotly debated among scholars. Until the 1960s, it was widely assumed that the figurines might have been mother goddesses. But experts have now largely abandoned that idea. Some have speculated that they may be related to fertility or fecundity, though that, too, is a doubtful proposition since most fertility rites are associated with agricultural societies and the artifacts were fashioned thousands of years before the advent of crop cultivation. White and McGill’s Bissis, who are jointly preparing a lengthy monograph on the subject, argue that the figurines are important evidence of early human symbolism, perhaps used in acts of communication that united fast-bonding hunting and gathering societies.

The objects on display in Hull are particularly relevant to that theory. “Unlike some of the other figurines, the ones in the Jullien collection seem to have been pendants,” says Bissis. “They may have been worn around the neck or sewn into clothing, like personal adornments. While it’s still a matter of conjecture, it’s very likely they conveyed what are probably quite complicated symbolic roles.”

Whatever the interpretation, the seven pieces are unquestionably valuable in a strict monetary sense. Bolduc, like everyone else involved in the exhibit, studiously refuses to discuss price when he is questioned about the negotiations he has conducted with French officials over those of Rome’s Figurine Museum, another holder. “I’ve been accused of looking for a way to profit out of all this,” he complains. “That’s simply not true.”

Still, the offer that Bolduc reportedly rejected from the French was worth more than \$250,000. And one source close to the negotiations said that Bolduc asked for double that amount from the Italians, who would like to transfer the entire Jullien collection to a public facility close to the Italian Alps. Those figures may not be accurate. But if the figurines are priced out of the reach of public museums, they may once again fall into private hands, closing a window on a seminal episode in humanity’s distant past.

BARRY CAME IN MONTREAL



**Bolduc:** I've been accused of looking for a way to profit out of all this. That's simply not true.



An ambitious new Montreal musical that retells the Joan of Arc epic has a lot at stake



Jeanne, looking a crowd and boiling out stage with equal gusto

## THEATRE

# A soldier for France and God

JEANNE  
(Directed by Roger Poots)

As almost any schoolchild knows, Joan of Arc met a fiery end. And as almost any of the legions of modern storytellers who have attempted to recount the epic tale on stage or screen will testify, her death is probably the most difficult moment of all to recapture. On that count at least, the latest theatrical version of *Joanne*, the *Joan of Arc* musical directed by Roger Poots, an all-Canadian production that premiered in Montreal last week, Joan is burned at the stake for leading France's armies into battle against its 15th-century English overlords. She dies amid swirling smoke, flaming light and wailing voices, a forlorn figure in misty white, crapped her trousers in a dancer's cag.

*Joanne's* finale is both spectacular and chilling, and it helps to remind us once again, even though that, for a pop musical, is too worthy. Despite a solid 15th-century cast and an impressive score of 29 original songs, the production tends to drag at critical moments. Part of the problem may be the theater where *Joanne* opened and where it is booked to run until June 1. The 300-seat Soudry-Brunet Centre for the Arts is an intimate space, at odds with the scale of *Joanne's* bombast. But the more difficulty appears to rest in the script, by Montreal-based playwright and lyricist Vincent de Toisson. In it, Poots

draws, sometimes robbing the show of the moose from which his characters bear conquest. Poots' *Joanne* is wildly over-the-top.

Those flaws may correct themselves, for *Joanne* is still in work in progress, according to its producer: "It's a baby yet," says Alain Soudry of Montreal's Soudry Productions, which leads a local consortium of theatrical and business concerns who have invested \$250,000 in the show. Soudry recognizes the problems posed by the Soudry-Brunet Centre. "There's no fly space, no wing space," he acknowledges. "And we only had 27½ inches left on each side when we finally put the set in place." Still, Soudry booked *Joanne* into the theater for six weeks because he felt the show needed to be "discovered" in order to "travel" the road that *Joanne* has taken. "The Canadian musical that failed after three months at Toronto's 1,500-seat Elgin Theatre last year, despite generally low-to-mid advance reviews and widespread applause."

The show's Montreal producers hope that *Joanne* will succeed where *Napoleon* failed, starting as an anglophone Canadian hit musical. It will grow well, work done in French and English will open early next year in the Theatre Metropole at Montreal's comedy-meets-Place des Arts. The producers expect to take the anglophone English-language version to Toronto in 1996 during its 1997-1998 season.

For all of that to happen, however, the Montreal show that opened last week must succeed. And despite its flaws, the early signs are encouraging. Advance ticket sales for *Joanne's* initial six weeks approached 7,000, about 50 per cent of capacity, remarkable for an English-language show in the city. Its director, Roger Poots, in a veteran of more than 100 commercial musicals, says his production last season's *The French Soldier*, a Montreal production of the Broadway hit.

And the cast he has assembled is clearly a multi-talented lot. In keeping with the bilingual nature of Montreal, half the performers are anglophone, half are francophone, and many are veterans of the hit *Les Misérables* (There are even a couple of singers from the doomed *Napoleone*). Naomi Kammerman, a 29-year-old graduate of Montreal's flourishing rock music scene, is Joan, the naïve and pious 15th-century French peasant whose "visions" drive her all the while. She is also Jeanne, Joan's sister, singing and dancing her way through the Montreal and Toronto productions of *A Tale of Two Broadway*. Kammerman plays Joan with a localized, teeny-bop gusto. She can wield a broadsword and belt out a song with equal effectiveness.

Three of Kammerman's supporting cast stand out—Pierre Bédard, as the darkly handsome Duke of Alençon, Joan's leading romantic; Sylvain Lefebvre, as Le Maire, her rough-and-ready ally; and Marc Poirier, as the Bishop of Beauvais, who conducts her of heresy and seals her at the stake. All three are veterans of *Les Misérables*, with the kind of powerful voices that can make the millers roar, particularly when the narrow confines of the Soudry-Brunet Centre.

But the performer who really steals the show is Kammerman's co-star, André Talbot, the go-to-the-top over-the-top from *Les Mis* who will respond to Talbot in the confessional. Lefebvre is the one in a musical production of *Joanne* and the *Joanne* in *Joanne*. In *Joanne*, Talbot plays the cowardly French Dauphin who, thanks to Joan's intervention, is eventually crowned King Charles VII. His adolescent portrayal as a comic delight, still worth the price of admission. On opening night, he was roared to approval as he introduced through the second act in "The Road to France." And while the odds against success are high for any musical, *Joanne's* a pop opera, and hard work can sometimes work wonders—as Joan of Arc herself once proved.

BARREY CAME to Montreal

## HEALTH UPDATE

### GIVING THE GIFT OF SIGHT

#### Choose between Radial Keratotomy and Laser Keratectomy

Well over 20% of the world's population experiences blurry vision caused by myopia (nearsightedness). Typically the problem is corrected by glasses or contact lenses that can be uncomfortable to wear. Over the past few years, procedures have been developed to correct myopia as well as astigmatism and hyperopia (farsightedness).

#### Radial Keratotomy (and other procedures)

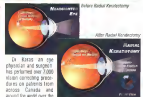
By performing computer-aided microscopic incisions in the cornea (front surface) of the eye using a diamond-tipped blade, a

refractive eye surgeon is able to alter the shape of the eye in order to correct vision. These procedures can correct myopia, hyperopia, and astigmatism, and have been developed over the past 20 years.

#### Laser Keratectomy

Using the recently-developed Excimer Laser, surgeons are able to sculpt the surface of the cornea in order to correct nearsightedness. The procedure has been performed for five years and is not considered revolutionary by Health and Welfare Canada and the FDA in the United States. It appears likely that it will remain in the untested-practical state for several more years.

The medical practitioners in this special feature are highly respected experts in their fields. They are dedicated to providing the best health care for their patients.



Dr. Kates is a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and a Diplomat of the American Board of Ophthalmology. For further information or a free consultation with Dr. Kates, please contact: The Kates Vision Centre, 18,184 Yonge Street, Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4C 1V8. (905) 884-2828 / 884-8722.

## ADVANCED LASER TECHNIQUES CURE SNORING



Dr. Alan Goldfarb

#### Q Why do I snore?

Dr. Goldfarb: Snoring is caused by loose tissue at the back of the throat. The snoring sound is caused when the muscles of the throat vibrate the fleshy extension at the back of the throat hanging above the larynx and sometimes the larynx itself during sleep. They act as vibrating noise-makers when the air of breathing moves across them.

#### Q Can my snoring affect my health?

Dr. Goldfarb: In general, snoring itself is not dangerous. It

can cause some disturbed sleep, fatigue and morning headaches, as well as disruption of family life. There is, however, an associated problem called sleep apnea which may affect one's health. In my referral evaluation, I assess each patient for sleep apnea and should it be present, appropriate treatment is suggested.

#### Q How do you "cure" snoring?

Dr. Goldfarb: Using advanced laser techniques, I can precisely trim and reshape the tissue and the surrounding tissues external to the physical tissues causing the snoring.

#### Q How many treatments are required?

Dr. Goldfarb: The procedure takes between five and ten minutes. On average, patients require three to four treatments spaced 5-6 weeks apart. Their adjustment of using the laser after initial surgery is not permanent as some tissue activity immediately.

#### Q Will the laser hurt?

Dr. Goldfarb: The procedure is done under local anesthesia.

#### Q How long does the procedure take?

Dr. Goldfarb: The entire procedure takes between 15 and 20 minutes.

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Patients are treated fully awake, sitting upright in a comfortable chair. There is no discomfort during the treatment. Once the unnecessary tissue has been removed for a few days. This is usually well controlled with analgesics and anti-inflammatory medication. The sore throat is generally not severe with the patient's normal activity, however, a mild diet is recommended until the throat has healed.

#### Q What is the success rate?

Dr. Goldfarb: The main advantage of the laser treatment is that it's a "one shot" procedure. Reports indicate that 85-95% of patients snoring is cured using the laser technique.

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For more information or a consultation about the Laser treatment, call the Snoring Laser Treatment Centre at 2888 Burnhamthorpe Street, Toronto, Ontario, M6S 4W6. (416) 752-LASER (3273).

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Dr. Wayne Carman  
M.D., F.R.C.S.C. Plastic Surgeon

## THE FACTS ABOUT TUMMY TUCK SURGERY

**Q What is the difference between a tummy tuck and liposuction?**

**Dr. Carman:** A tummy tuck, or abdominoplasty, removes loose skin and fat from the abdomen leaving the rim very slim tight and snug. Liposuction removes fat but can only be done if the skin still has good elasticity.

**Q How do I know which procedure is right for me?**

**Dr. Carman:** If you have well-stretched, loose skin in the abdominal area, a tummy tuck can tighten and contour the area. Liposuction is a better technique to areas which are still very good skin.

**Q Can the two procedures be combined?**

**Dr. Carman:** Although it is possible to combine liposuction with tummy tuck surgery, I generally prefer to perform these procedures separately. If patients have a heavy abdominal contour, a two-stage approach is the safest and most effective method for remodeling the midline.

**Q Will I notice a significant change in my appearance?**

**Dr. Carman:** A tummy tuck will give you a trimmer figure. Patients will have a flatter abdomen and a slimmer waist. The best news is that the results are permanent!

**Q Will a tummy tuck get rid of stretch marks?**

**Dr. Carman:** Yes, most stretch marks, and old surgical scars in the lower abdomen will be removed with this procedure.

**Q How exactly is it done?**

**Dr. Carman:** An incision is made in the bikini line and around the umbilicus. The skin of the abdomen is then loosened and stretched downward. The excess is removed leaving the remaining



To tighten the abdominal wall, the lower underlying tissue and muscle are brought together with sutures.



Abdominal skin is drawn down, and the excess is removed.

skin snug and contoured. The abdominal muscles are also tightened, creating a narrower waistline and a flatter abdomen. It is the procedure in my private clinic, on an overnight stay basis. Patients are carefully monitored throughout to ensure a smooth post-operative course.

**Q How long is the recovery period?**

**Dr. Carman:** I advise my patients to take two weeks of work after which they can resume normal daily activities. Swelling, bruising must be avoided for 5-8 weeks.

Dr. Wayne Carman is a Fellow at the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada in Plastic Surgery and is a member of the active surgical staff of St. Michael's Hospital. He is the Director of the Cosmetic Surgery Institute, a private surgical facility in downtown Toronto specializing in cosmetic plastic surgery.

For more information, or to arrange a consultation, call the Cosmetic Surgery Institute at 325 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario, M4P 1L7. (416) 322-7120.

## WALK AWAY FROM FOOT PAIN



Sheldon Nadel, D.P.M.  
Doctor of Podiatric Medicine

In the past the only treatment for bunions, corns, heel pain and other foot problems was painful hospital surgery or orthopedic shoes. Now there is an advanced treatment which lets most patients walk away pain-free.



Before

Sheldon Nadel, Doctor of Podiatric Medicine, specializes in ambulatory or minimal incision foot surgery for treatment of bunions, hammertoes, corns, calluses and heel spur pain.

"The ambulatory technique is advantageous for a number of reasons," explains Nadel. "First, there is very little discomfort or disability. This is accomplished by



After surgical treatment

working through very small openings in the skin with special instruments. This reduces soft tissue work and results that most people



Uniquely designed heel spur pain

only need Aspirin or Tylenol afterward."

"The work can be performed painlessly in the office under local anesthesia while you remain fully alert."

In addition, Nadel says post-operative casts or crutches are rarely needed. "Our patients can walk right away, get back to their normal activities and work much faster. Surgery does not have to be both slow."

Nadel also performs laser surgery for ingrown toenails and warts, and performs endoscopic surgery for heel spur pain.

Nadel uses a minimally invasive technique to treat the bunion that causes the heel pain. This makes a big cut in the tissue to

lengthen it. This treats the tension on the heel spur and allows the foot to heal.

Nadel received his Doctor of Podiatric Medicine degree in 1979. He completed his residency in foot surgery in Philadelphia in 1983 and has been treating foot problems in Toronto for 14 years.

Says Nadel: "I know I had to learn these techniques because patients are able to walk right away with very little discomfort."

To find out how you can be helped, contact Sheldon Nadel for a private consultation at his office at 506 Eglinton Avenue East, Suite 101, Toronto, Ontario, M4P 1P2. (416) 465-9517.

## SMILE WITH CONFIDENCE, AGAIN!

**Q What is the advantage of using implants to replace a missing tooth?**

**Dr. Perles:** The main advantage of dental implants is that they are entirely self-supporting, unlike dentures and bridges that can wobble and damage surrounding teeth.

**Q Many people complain that dentures don't fit, cause sore spots or pain, how can implants save this discomfort?**



Before



After dental implant

**Dr. Perles:** With implants, your jawbone will be stimulated by the pressure of chewing, thus maintaining your facial structure and improving your appearance. Unlike dentures that can move, slip and slide, dental implants are secure and functional just like your permanent teeth.

**Q Are there any foods that patients with implants should avoid?**

**Dr. Perles:** No, because implants are permanently anchored to the jawbone, patients can eat whatever they want—even corn on-the-cob.

**Q Is this procedure done in your office?**

**Dr. Perles:** Most patients can be treated in the comfort of their office sitting in a dental chair. A sedative, a local or if they prefer, general anesthesia is given before the surgery. The procedure usually takes about a half hour per implant.

**Q How do you place the implant?**

**Dr. Perles:** There are two phases. The first involves the surgical placement of the implant in the jaw. The implant(s) is covered by the gum tissue for 3-6 months while they heal and bond to the jawbone permanently. In the second phase the replacement tooth is attached to the implant. The new tooth is custom-made and designed to match your other teeth, giving you a completely natural appearance.

**Q Are the implants permanent?**

**Dr. Perles:** In statistics they studies show they can last 30 years. They may last a lifetime. Statistically there is a very high rate of success with this procedure.

Dr. Joe Perles has practiced over 1,800 implants. He lectures extensively and has published several articles on osseointegration and implantology. For his dedication to this innovative new field of dental surgery, Dr. Joe Perles



Cup being put in implant

received the Gold Medal award from the American Society of Osseointegration and a Fellowship with the International Congress of Oral Implantologists.

For more information or a free consultation contact Dr. Perles at (416) 925-1858. Offices are located at 39 Pleasant Hill, Toronto, 2000 Credit Valley Road, Mississauga, and at the York Plaza Hospital, Downsview.

## REDUCE THE SIGNS OF AGING WITH FACIAL REJUVENATION

**Q I've been wondering how to fix my face. How do I know if I need one?**

**Dr. Farber:** I've treated patients aged 35-80. You know you need a facelift if there are some signs to look for. Do you have folds of loose skin and excess fat around your neck and jawline? Do you have extra fat around the eyes and producing a "hood" under your eyes? If this is the case, a facelift is probably what you need.

**Q I've considered about looking "stretched" or "overdone". I don't want it to be obvious that I've had a facelift.**

**Dr. Farber:** The procedure should give you a completely natural appearance. Because of my skin's elasticity, a facelift should not produce a "stretched" look.

**Q What's involved in a facelift?**

**Dr. Farber:** Making an incision around the hair, I remove the excess fat in the neck and jawline and tighten the muscle, deep tissue and

skin that has fallen. With advanced techniques, we make the skin of the upper eyelid and below the forehead in the lower eyelid. This allows me to remove the excess skin and fat in these areas. All incisions should be in hair lines and creases.

**Q Will I feel any pain?**

**Dr. Farber:** Patients are put to sleep for any liposuction and surgery is performed in a twilight sleep. Afterwards, there will be a slight discomfort around the face. We serve all patients, but there should be no pain.

**Q How long will it be before I can resume my normal social activities?**

**Dr. Farber:** The recovery period is approximately two weeks. After two weeks there may still be some bruising but it can be easily camouflaged with facial makeup.

**Q What is unique about your center?**

**Dr. Farber:** It is located in a private area of the Four Seasons in Toronto. The Four Seasons Hotel allows patients to use the services of the hotel.



Before



After

As a result of the facelift

Dr. Farber treats a minimum of 400 patients a year from across Canada, the U.S. and Europe. He graduated from the University of Toronto and has worked in England and Toronto. He has been performing cosmetic surgery of the face for the last 16 years.



Before



After

For a free consultation contact Dr. Farber at The Surgical Suite, Inc. on the Park, 1100 Eglinton Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, (416) 947-8465, Fax (416) 947-8465.



Dr. Abrahamovitch  
MDCM FRCSC

**Q: My husband has had a vasectomy, but I would like to have a child. What options do I have?**

**Dr. Abrahamovitch:** You have three main options. A vasectomy reversal (anastomosis) of Domo Sperm or epididymal/vasal-culter separation of sperm is associated with in vitro fertilization (IVF).



**Dr. Abrahamovitch:** The overall pregnancy rate for vasectomy reversal varies from 35% to 70% depending on the length of time after the vasectomy.

**Q: What's involved in a vasectomy reversal?**

Two-Layer Anastomosis

## VASECTOMY REVERSAL. CAN IT BE DONE?

**Q: What is the advantage of a vasectomy reversal over other options?**

**Dr. Abrahamovitch:** A vasectomy reversal is the most natural choice. Although it involves a surgical procedure (similar to the epididymal/vasal-culter separation) as an outpatient based on general or local anesthetic with minimal risk, it often stops at "baby making" with the reversal semen in the testis.

**Q: What are the chances of a vasectomy reversal being successful?**

**Dr. Abrahamovitch:** The overall pregnancy rate for vasectomy reversal varies from 35% to 70% depending on the length of time after the vasectomy.

**Q: What's involved in a vasectomy reversal?**

Two-Layer Anastomosis

**Dr. Abrahamovitch:** The surgery involves breaking up the ends of the vasectomy site, exposing the presence of sperm at the anastomosis site, and performing a microsurgical two-layer anastomosis using a fine suture whose length is about 1/16th of an inch.

**Q: Why is it important to determine whether or not sperm are present at anastomosis site?**

**Dr. Abrahamovitch:** In my experience, if sperm are present at the anastomosis site there is a greater than 95% chance that sperm from that testis will be present in the sperm.

**Q: What's involved in a vasectomy reversal?**

## THE FACTS ABOUT INFERTILITY

**Q: What tests are necessary for an infertility work-up?**

**Dr. Weiss:** A sperm sample is one of the first tests that should be performed. Vasectomies are available such as hormonal screening (blood tests) to establish if a woman is ovulating. A hysterosalpingogram (HSG) or hysteroscopy is needed to assess a woman's fallopian tubes.

**Q: When should a couple consider seeing an infertility specialist?**

**Dr. Weiss:** After one year. There is a common misconception that couples should "try" and they will conceive. Pregnancy rates decline with increasing age, especially after the age of 35. Age should never be a barrier to an infertility work-up.

John C. Williams, M.D., FRCSC



decisions about these plan of management and to feel secure about their decision.

**Q: I've been taking Clomid (clomiphene) for the past four months without success. What should I do next?**

**Dr. Weiss:** I am the leading and best known expert in the field of fertility. You need to try other treatment strategies.

**Q: What treatment options are available to me?**

**Dr. Weiss:** Depending on your specific diagnosis, you may have several options to choose from such as intra-uterine insemination (IUI) without fertility medications, superovulation associated with (IUI) gamete intra-uterine tube transfer (GIFT), or in vitro fertilization (IVF) with cytoplasmic sperm injection (CSI) (intracytoplasmic donor insemination) of sperm in (IVF) or ovum (GIFT) donation.

**Q: My sperm count is too low to conceive naturally. What treatment options do I have?**

**Dr. Weiss:** Typically the best a sperm count gets the closer you

have to get the sperm to the egg in vitro fertilization (IVF) is a common method of choice. In the most severe cases, an intra-uterine insemination (IUI) or therapeutic donor insemination may be necessary.

**Q: Am I increasing my chance of success by taking fertility medications?**

**Dr. Weiss:** There have been no conclusive studies implicating this association. Medical usage such as those that a woman who never had children has a 15 times higher chance of developing breast or ovarian cancer, even if she has never taken fertility drugs.

**Q: What's a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Southern California and received his Medical degree from the University of Toronto when he has his (Bachelor's) residency and fellowship.**

**For more information contact:** The Montreal Fertility Centre, 377 Church Street, Suite 202, Montreal, Quebec, H3B 1A1, phone (514) 392-7128, fax (514) 392-4730.

**Q: Why should vasectomy reversal be performed during the vasectomy reversal?**

**Dr. Abrahamovitch:** Although every attempt is made for a successful reversal, certain factors such as increased length of time after the vasectomy, significant scarring or damage to the testis may limit the chances of success. Vasectomy reversal and subsequent testing of epididymal sperm can be performed during the reversal and if the reversal is unsuccessful, then the testis can be used with IVF without the expense of an additional procedure.

**Dr. Abrahamovitch:** is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and has received special training in microsurgery and male sterility. He has performed more than 200 reversals since 1995.

**For more information call:** Dr. Abrahamovitch at (416) 754-1810 or fax (416) 754-4894. His office is located at 4048 Finch Avenue East, Suite 308, Scarborough, Ontario, M1S 4Y5.

## DISCOVER DRAMATIC IMPROVEMENTS WITH LASER SURGERY



Dr. Robert Jones

**Q: I have sun damaged and wrinkled skin. I want to improve my appearance, how can laser treatment help me?**

**Dr. Jones:** "Fractional Skin Resurfacing" uses high technology combined with a new, innovative surgical technique to remove imperfections and wrinkles leaving a dramatic improvement to the texture and tone of your skin. It precisely removes the damaged outer layer of your skin—quickly and painlessly. The laser field city spurs damaged skin and actually promotes it, leaving your skin smoother and healthier than before treatment.

**Q: How do I know if this procedure is right for me?**

**Dr. Jones:** I ask all my patients considering this treatment to come in for a free consultation.

I explain the procedure in-depth and show you a device that explains the process step-by-step. You have the laser work and some before and after shots of patients so you can discover for yourself the benefits and the dramatic difference this procedure can make.

**Q: How safe is the laser?**

**Dr. Jones:** Lasers have been used for many years in cosmetic surgery. I have personally been using lasers for the past 10 years. The "fractional laser" will improve the appearance of your skin by removing wrinkles and giving you smoother skin that looks and feels healthy.

**Q: What is the advantage of using lasers in cosmetic surgery?**

**Dr. Jones:** Using the laser as a treatment can make an incision with no bleeding, swelling or skin burning and a faster recovery.

**Q: How long does the treatment last?**

**Dr. Jones:** Depending on the area being treated, the amount of time varies. Something simple like resurfacing the skin above the



Dr. Jones is Dr. Robert Jones. After laser treatment, skin is smoother and more youthful.

upper lip was taken about 25 minutes. A full face treatment would take a couple of hours. Patients are treated in my office in a comfortable chair. A local anesthetic is applied and the area being treated is treated. For more involved treatments a general anesthetic is used.

**Q: Are the results permanent?**

**Dr. Jones:** The effects of the treatment last five-to-ten years. Over time, exposure to sun, wind, stress and aging will cause the skin to wrinkle naturally.

**Dr. Robert Jones** has treated more than 6,000 patients over the last 10 years using the newest technology in laser surgery. He graduated from McMaster University

in 1979 and received further training in laser technology at Loyola University and Harvard Medical School. Dr. Jones is a member of the American Society of Laser Medicine and Surgery. The Vase and Laser Centre of Ontario also treats other cosmetic laser problems including facial veins, age spots, birthmarks, scars removal and more.

**For more information or to arrange a free consultation, call:** The Vase and Laser Centre of Ontario, 501 King Street West, Suite 261, Toronto, Ontario, M5T 1A5. Phone (416) 597-3133, Fax (416) 597-3133, Fax (416) 597-3133.

## EFFECTIVE HAIR REPLACEMENT

**Q: I have thinning hair and want to know if hair transplantation is right for me?**

**Dr. Seager:** I discuss realistic expectations with my patients before proceeding with treatment. The patient needs to have enough hair remaining on the head to be transplanted. Most people have at least enough hair to transplant a large area of the head that will "frame the face" with hair. This enhances one's look by addressing prominent features and takes the age away from the signs of aging.

**Q: Can hair replacement be expensive?**

**Dr. Seager:** Hair replacement is not only the best solution, but it is also the best cost-effective. After the transplantation there are no further costs involved. There are no expensive drugs to be bought or used continuously. Research, with expensive hair growths that are added cost of maintenance and they need to be replaced every 10 months to look natural.

**Q: Will the transplanted hair look natural?**

**Dr. Seager:** In the right conditions, a complete hair transplant can look amazing. Using mini and micro-pigments to redistribute your own existing hair from the back and sides of the scalp. I transplant the grafts in the thinning or balding areas. Hair loss is not permanent, but because it is you can feel that hair is being transplanted and you can style your hair and dye it just as before.

**Q: How many treatments are required?**

**Dr. Seager:** Patients usually require two to three sessions. It takes 5 months after mini and micro-pigments and only pigments to skin continuing as low as one-to-two permanent hairs. Sessions of hair transplantation can now be done in which 1-2,000 grafts or more can be transplanted during the same surgery. After a dormant period of two-to-three months the transplanted hair begins to grow again in a normal and natural way. Minimal recuperation is required and most patients may return to work the next day.



**A: A strip of hair is removed**  
**B: Strip is divided into many small grafts**  
**C: These are the transplanted grafts**  
**D: The grafts are placed into bald areas where they grow**

**For further information or a consultation contact:** The Seager Hair Transplant Clinic located in The Court of the Canterbury Hospital, 2933 Sheppard Ave. E., Scarborough, Ontario M1S 2G9. (416) 297-3133, Fax (416) 297-3133.

# Tee Off This Spring With CFMT GOLF

## PGA GOLF

### SUNDAYS ON CFMT

4 Mart Greater Grandstand Open Apr. 23 3:30  
Greensboro NC

51st Champions PGA Inter Apr. 30 4:00  
Spartanburg SC

6-Bowling Classic May. 7 3:30  
Mankato GA

67th Byron Nelson Classic May. 14 6:00  
Irving TX

Bakik Classic May. 21 3:30  
Rye NY

Colonial National Invitational May. 28 3:30  
Fort Worth TX

Memorial Tournament Jun. 4 3:30  
Solon OH

Kemper Open Jun. 11 3:30  
Pittsboro MO

Carow Greater Hartford Open Jun. 25 4:00  
Cromwell CT

Peoria St. Jude Classic July 2 4:00  
Mankato IL

Walterville Western Open July 9 4:00  
Linnville IL

Ford Senior Players Champ. July 16 3:30  
Dearborn MI

American Southern Open July 20 4:00  
Worshiping IL

Irish Open Aug. 6 4:00  
Gardiner CT

PGA Championship Aug. 13 2:30  
Pine Hills NC

The Sprint International Aug. 20 3:00  
Cedar Hill CO

BEC World Series of Golf Aug. 27 4:00  
Aliso Viejo CA

Ryder Cup (Saturday AM) Sep. 23 9:00  
Hickory NJ

Ryder Cup (Sunday AM) Sep. 24 9:00  
Hickory NJ



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## BOOKS

# War stories that speak volumes



British die in the street to celebrate victory, from *The Day the War Ended*, descriptive and spirit

oil evidence as his patrons walk down of former German cities.

Another writer who, like Bagnall, may discover he has ruffled the leaders of the historical establishment in British literary expert Hugh Thomas. His new book, *Doppelgänger*,

305 pages, \$24.95, is a revolutionary and absolutely riveting study of events in the Berlin bunker where Hitler and his closest advisers sheltered in the spring of 1945, as the victorious Russian army advanced through the city. The accepted scenario—based largely on a book written by British historian Hugh Trevor-Roper—has always been that Hitler shot himself while his mistress Eva Braun took cyanide. But Thomas explodes that tidy picture with his exhaustive examination of the evidence—much of which has become available only since the recent opening of archives in the former Soviet Union. *Doppelgänger* may have a beautiful political effect because it delivers a vision of Hitler's final days that is so much more than they have seen the Führer as: a dignified and courageous man instead that.

Thomas portrays a Hitler bespectacled by Parkinson's disease and drug overdoses, shuffling around the bunker, "a once-sudden, self-assured caricature." Meanwhile, the air-reading atmosphere was one of creeping hysteria as Hitler's followers waited anxiously for him to kill himself—so they could make their escape. *Doppelgänger* is a spy story with an extraordinary conclusion.

That out of sheer rage and frustration Hitler's companions murdered him and plotted false evidence of his suicide.

A broader view of the war's final stages is offered by British historian Martin Gilbert in his encyclopedia *The Day the War Ended* (HarperCollins, 473 pages, \$24.95). Known for his superb biography of Churchill, Gilbert has created a large mosaic of brief scenes, set mostly in Europe on May 7, 1945. To read through them is a bit like chomping sorbits—producing the same initial exhilaration as the sheer variety of material, and the same eventual irritation that comes from never peering below the surface. Yet many agonies stick

## Historians and memoirists mark the VE-Day anniversary with an armada of books

More has been written about the Second World War than about any other conflict in history. And every year the mountain of books and articles grows, as historians wage their battles of interpretation, and other veterans launch yet another armada of memoirs. Between these two groups—professional and professional writers—the relationship has always been delicate but uneasy. More than one historian has been credited to receive a letter in up-dated handwriting from some veteran of the D-Day or the Lorraine Blitz, announcing that his latest book has some crucial detail wrong. But it works the other way, too. Old soldiers reading new books have been known to disagree, even after the fact, that their personal struggles with acid, boredom and the enemy had an entirely different strategic purpose than they had imagined.

This seething interplay of words has only intensified in the 50th anniversary celebrations of VE-Day. In their minds—and in a fresh wave of books like the shelves. One of them, *The Battle for History* (Vintage, 188 pages, \$21.95) by noted British military historian John Keegan, offers a highly opinionated survey of personal books on the war—and a warning note that looks good for all the new publications, too. The passions stirred by the war, Keegan writes, "will run too high, the wounds it inflicted still cut too deep, for any one historian to strike an objective balance." Indeed, for Keegan, "The history of the Second World War has not yet been written." He adds, almost wistfully, "Perhaps in the next century it will be."

Not surprisingly, perhaps, Keegan's own book reveals that he, too, is prey to those passions he so lampoons in other historians. While he offers a balanced assessment of some authors (including David Irving, the British biographer of Hitler and leading Holocaust revisionist), he writes with an almost juvenile vehemence about the great English historian A.J.P. Taylor. And he chronically attempts to locate the Canadian writer James Bacque, whose controversial 1988 bestseller, *Other Losses*, claimed that de-Soviet, Finnish and American policy started to deplete a million German war prisoners after 1945. Little most of Bacque's critics, Keegan loves his argument more on indignation than fact, and fails to settle either Bacque's statistic

### JOHN KEEGAN THE BATTLE FOR HISTORY

BY FANTASY  
HUGHES IN WINE, 1992



HUGH THOMAS

in the mind. Giffen quotes a British war correspondent, Alan Moorehead, who recalls travelling through the conquered Germany as if he were in the heart of a jungle with chained ovens to have supported Hitler, "the bare patch on the wall where the picture of the Führer used to hang." And a Canadian, David Regehr, told Giffen about the cheering crowd that greeted down Toronto's Yonge Street on V-E Day being "Canadianists they stopped at all the red lights."

The most important new Canadian book about the war is *Maple Leaf Against the Axis* (Standard, 328 pages, \$29.95) by Calgary-based historian David J. Bercuson. This is the best one-volume history of Canada's military effort now available; a book that takes full advantage of the finest work to date by Canadian and other historians. Bercuson has infused a compelling eye that follows the Canadian armed forces from their weak power state (in 1939) the tiny but only 39,000 men) to the seasoned fighting machine that helped to break the Nazis in 1945. But although Bercuson's tale is

alternately one of triumph, he makes no attempt to gloss over failures and controversies along the way. Writing of the disastrous Canadian raid on Dieppe in 1942, he deals with the all too apparent fact that the battle was a lesson in experience for the Allies. Bercuson's last comment: "Whatever was learned at Dieppe taught us how to become winners."

Another Canadian war historian, York University's J. L. Granatstein, is well represented in the bookstores this spring with two new books and one reprint. Granatstein has co-authored *Victory 1945: Canadians from War to Peace* (HarperCollins, 326 pages, \$25.95), with his former writing partner, McGill's Desmond Morton. Like two popular histories of the Second World War that they have already published, *History 1945* is accessible without being simplistic, and richly illustrated with photographs not widely seen before. It touches briefly on Canadian troops in Europe but focuses mainly on the profound social changes the war brought to Canada. Granatstein is also co-editor, with the University of Western Ontario's Peter Newey, of *The Good Fight* (Copp Clark, 666 pages \$36.95). This new anthology is a queer mixture of rather dull historical essays and a lively selection of fiction, poetry

and memoirs. As well, Granatstein's much praised 1993 book *The Grenville Gazette*, 373 pages, \$19.95, has been reissued in paperback. It is a sensitive assessment of Canada's high command that sometimes betrays the impression that Canadian troops were victim not deputy first leaders.

Great battles and memoirs may lack the



From Victory 1945: Canadian soldiers, bound for overseas, start the journey on crowded trains



hard-earned view of the professional historian, but they can make up for it with a much more vivid sense of what the writing and fighting were really like. Convinces Canada (McGraw-Hill, 328 pages, \$19.95) by Lynne Macdonald, editor Macdonald's own life on these overcrowded and usually very cold little fighting ships whose main job was to escort the Atlantic convoys. There is probably more detail here than all but the most dedicated convert could want, but there are also some extraordinary survival stories about men whose ships were shot out from under them by U-boats.

The unusual *Voices of a War Remembered* (Doubleday), compiled by CBC radio announcer Bob McNeil and originally released in 1991, is everything an oral history should be. It contains the testimony of Canadians from all walks of life, and it lets them speak at length without interference from the editor. That allows the tales to achieve their full emotional effect. One of the most memorable comes from Joan Loefer of Deep River, Ont., who recalls welcoming home a soldier-father she had never met. *Days of Victory* (Macmillan, 324 pages, \$29.95), by the first and sole writing team of Alice and Ted Ferns, has an impact badly fragmented by its



scrolling and narrative lengths. Even so, these are some fascinating nuggets buried here, including one Deep River veteran's memory of German small-arms fire so dense it stopped the water "just like rain." Among new war biographies, one of the best is *With My Legs* (Viking, 335 pages, \$25.95) by Howard Winkler. The book recalls the life of his grandfather, Howard Shale Lovell, who last saw him fighting with the Canadian army in Italy. Simply but powerfully told, it is the story of how Lovell's Scottish heritage, Mary McRae, kicked down her wounded lover and refused to let his disability destroy their future. Among personal accounts is the excellent, if awkwardly titled, *Past Tense, Charlie's Story* (General Store, 266 pages, \$14.95) by former RCMP officer Charlie Hobbs. Shot down over France, he ended up dealing with

shiny ration and interviews with gypsy agents—who, just like their counterparts in Hollywood movies, wore leotards, radiate and given to wearing leather coats and black leotards.

Another veteran, poet and former diplomat and novelist Douglas LePan, has written a serious book-length essay, *Macbush, or Being in the Dark* (Quarry Press, 166 pages, \$14.95). It commemorates the short life of John Macbush, a brilliant contemporary of LePan's during their student days at the University of Toronto. Gifted as a language, Macbush joined the British secret service and was parachuted into France in an agent. Caught almost immediately, he was tortured and murdered at Buchenwald.

LePan has created a unique lens for his poem—each voice speaking at length, poetry here capable of carrying a lot of information and meaning, when necessary, to the intense path of clarity. Two others, perhaps, the last ones over to the redemptive, and the fiction ones between journalistic commitment and a vague romanticism. But because the poem is about real people, it often goes beyond its own shortcomings to save the reader with the portrait of Macbush's sacrifice. Like so many books recalling the war, *Macbush* is touched by the pale shining spirit of a time—perhaps the last time—when large numbers of people found it within themselves to act bravely.



Douglas LePan



JUEN BEMBOSE

An Advertising Supplement to the May 8, 1995 Issue of Maclean's Magazine

# Summer Active!



## Think Active, Get Active, Live Active - Be SummerActive!

For more than two decades, many groups and organizations have been promoting the proven health benefits of regular physical activity and urging Canadians to become more active. Working mostly in isolation, they have offered unique programs and developed special events to appeal to their members. But times have changed.

Between May 15 to July 15, all of Canada will witness the birth of a new national initiative called SummerActive '95. This two-month innovation is financed, in part, by the Fitness Program of Health Canada. It has the cooperation of all provincial and territorial governments and is supported by a team of four major corporations: Schneider Lifestyle, Howard Johnson, Nestlé Canada, and Crown Life Insurance. All are committed to working with the other SummerActive partners to promote the active, healthy lifestyle message to Canadians.



PARTICIPATION

The movement for active, healthy living

# ONE NBA PLAYER THAT STARTS EVERY GAME.

**SPALDING**  
OFFICIAL BALL OF THE NBA



Official Game Ball  
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WATCH  
NBA GAMES  
ON TV



## Something for everyone

SummerActive '95 has been designed to bring together organizations, communities and local program leaders. They in turn will offer thousands of opportunities for Canadians to experience the benefits and pleasure of active living.

This summer, whatever you do, wherever you are, whenever you go, you could be invited to join in a SummerActive '95 event. Whether camping in the woods, working in an office, attending school, perfecting summer safety skills, or playing a sport, chances are you will be part of SummerActive '95. Although this new initiative is two months in duration, there is flexibility at the local level. Programs and events can last one hour, one day, one week or the entire two months.

SummerActive '95 is supported, in part, by four national corporate sponsors. They have agreed to work with ParticipACTION and the active living partners for a healthier Canada.



## SummerActive partners

Who better to orchestrate this innovative promotion than the one organization most Canadians identify with physical activity: ParticipACTION. Further, more than 20 major national organizations have agreed to work, in partnership, with ParticipACTION during SummerActive '95. They represent a diverse collection of leadership groups from The Boys and Girls Clubs of Canada to The National Pensioners and Seniors Citizens Federation; from the Canadian Camping Association to the Outdoors Society of Canada; from the Canada Safety Council and the Canadian Blind Sports Association to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Canadian Forces. (See the complete list of partners on page 41.)

The SummerActive '95 name and logo will serve to enhance the positive impact of the partners' efforts at the local level. It is ParticipACTION's role to make Canadians aware of SummerActive and the many health benefits

**The question is this: Can governments, non-profit organizations, corporations and community leaders team up to promote health and tackle a common adversary: inactivity?**

Over the years, all SummerActive '95 partners have come to realize the importance of regular physical activity. They have acknowledged this fact by developing their own programs and staging their own independent events for their members. Great progress has been made. Vast improvements have been achieved. It is now evident, however, that a concerted, coordinated but flexible, long-term approach will ultimately lead to better results.

Through SummerActive '95, governments, non-profit organizations, corporations and community leaders can share views, strategies and combined resources to support regional and local initiatives. Above all, they will be able to synchronize and integrate their respective health promotion efforts to offer a complete range of activities and opportunities

associated with physical activity. A timely public service announcement campaign will be launched for television, radio and print media. ParticipACTION is also responsible for the development and production of all promotional material.

## A new, improved Fitweek

SummerActive '95 is, in fact, a much expanded version of Canada's Fitweek. For twelve years, Fitweek was a major force in motivating Canadians to adopt an active lifestyle. It laid a foundation upon which this new initiative can grow. As it did for Fitweek in the past, the SummerActive Lifestyle Soccer Day will launch SummerActive '95. Everyone is invited to lace up and put his or her best foot forward on Monday, May 15. As well, two more SummerActive programs for schools - MOGA Madness and Do It Daily for Life! - will be implemented by the Canadian International Recreation Association and the Canadian Association for Health Physical Education, Recreation and Dance. Finally, the GET CYCLING Challenge will again be offered by the Canadian Cycling Association.

May 15 to  
July 15, 1995

### SummerActive '95 - An impressive list of partners

Prime Minister, Health Canada  
Provincial and Territorial  
Governments

Active Living Canada  
Boys and Girls Clubs of Canada  
Canada Sports Council  
Canadian Blind Sports Association  
Canadian Camping Association  
Canadian Cycling Association  
Canadian Forces  
Canadian Inland Recreation  
Association  
Canadian Field Partnership  
Canadian Parks/Recreation  
Association  
Football Canada  
Girl Guides of Canada  
Heart and Stroke Foundation of  
Canada  
Ontarian Society of Canada  
Parks Canada  
ParticipACTION

Royal Canadian Mounted Police  
The Canadian Association for  
Health, Physical Education,  
Recreation and Dance  
The Beaver Trail Association  
The Canadian Red Cross Society  
The National Pentestons and Senior  
Citizens Federation  
The Royal Life Saving Society  
Canada

...and the list keeps growing!



## Be Active...For the Health Of It!

**H**ave you heard? There's a prescription that can decrease your chances of developing conditions like heart disease, stroke, adult-onset diabetes, and colon cancer. Granted, as with all prescriptions, there are some side effects. You may experience a healthy body weight, greater self-esteem, an increased level of energy and a general feeling of well-being! These are, however, two warnings which should be dispensed. Do not take lying down. Treatment may be addictive.

The prescription is regular physical activity. If it came in the form of a pill, people would flock to drug stores to buy it. Indeed, it might be the only exercise they've done in years!

The prescription is not a new one. Since 1971, a number of health promotion campaigns have increased the public's awareness of the need to get fit.

In the early 1970s, it was estimated that only 5% of adult Canadians were active enough to achieve health benefits. Today approximately 35% of Canadian adults have responded to these campaigns with enough regular physical activity to realize close to maximum health benefits. A significant achievement!

Meanwhile, there is a larger group of adults who could best be described as "intellectually committed." They generally recognize that physical activity is important to their health, but... To be fair, many in this group do participate in some physical activities and as a result do accrue

some modest health benefits. However, their activity is neither regular, nor long enough to permit maximum benefits. This is the group that the SummerActive '95 program particularly hopes to influence with its emphasis on the active living message.



### Active living

Based on recent research, health promoters are adopting the active living approach to regular physical activity. Active living means valuing physical activity by recognizing the numerous opportunities each day to make the "active choice." It emphasizes the health and pleasure benefits accrued through moderate, daily physical activity.

The essence of the active living concept is personal choice. Regardless of age, gender, ability or cultural background, the key is to identify activities that you really enjoy. Walking, Swimming, Gardening, Yard work, Hiking, Bowling, Racquet

# Beat the Heat

Always! Weather Increased Your Thirst! Drink On Time!

**S**ummer is here and everyone is anxious to participate in outdoor activities — work and play. It's warm, increased physical activity, coupled with higher temperatures, raises the risk of dehydration if we don't drink enough of the right fluids.

Adults require about two to three litres of fluid each day to make up for fluid lost during normal body functions, making six to eight glasses of fluid each with water, juice and milk accounts for about two litres. The third litre is usually made up from water contained in foods within our diet.

### Orange Juice and Hydration

Pure orange juice provides both fluid replacement and nutrition in

our diet. A liter (175 ml) of serving, provides 50% of the Recommended Daily Intake (RDI) for vitamin C, 25% of the RDI for potassium, 100 mg of potassium and is sodium-free.

Reach for a glass of pure, orange or grapefruit juice daily, combine it with a tall cool pitcher of iced water, and enjoy taking sips of fluid with water. To make sure you get enough fluid replacement when you exercise, follow this simple rule: For every pound (0.5 kg) lost, drink two cups (16 oz or 500 ml) of fluid.

### Young Children and The Elderly

Very young children do not have a well developed thirst mechanism and often become unstable at the end of a hot day, which may be due to a lack

of adequate fluids. Similarly, the elderly do not always have a well developed thirst and should be encouraged to drink fluids regularly, especially in a healthy diet.

### Weight Loss and Hydration

During weight loss programs, the body can help in decreasing the breakdown of waste body products. People who follow rapid weight loss programs may become dehydrated, this can cause lower blood volume, and blood pressure. For the strictest weight reduction programs must include adequate fluid replacement to maintain normal body functions.

So remember, whether at work or play this summer, your body needs fluid which is an important factor in the maintenance of good health.

**Tropicana**  
PURE PREMIUM

**Nutrition Information per 175 ml orange juice serving**

Energy	118 cal (500 kJ)
Protein	3 g
Fat	0.6 g
Carbohydrate	28.9 g
Sucrose	17.0 g
Sodium	0.0 g
Potassium	300 mg
Percent Daily Values of Recommended Daily Intake	
Vitamin C	25%
Potassium	25%

Have You Had Your Tropicana Today?™



High in the French Alps a journey begins  
Swirling, snow settles, melts and flows  
through glacial sands, becoming  
naturally mineralized, naturally pure.  
After many years and many miles  
it emerges as Evian.  
Its origin deep in the mountain  
And its destination in you.



The mountain comes to you

sports. Even housework! Vary your choice of activity, but be active for at least thirty minutes most days each week.

The active living message also means incorporating modest amounts of physical activity into your normal daily routine. Walk an extra few minutes by using a farther bus stop. Park your car at the farthest spot in the parking lot. Take the stairs instead of the elevator.

The active living "prescription" stems from research which demonstrates that accumulating thirty minutes of physical activity throughout the day can be sufficient to provide significant health benefits. Ten minutes of physical activity at moderate intensities three times per day really is good for you. And it's a perfect solution to help fit physical activity into your busy schedule.

#### Personal benefits

The personal benefits attained through an active lifestyle are substantial. Research confirms that regular participation in physical activity can improve the quality, and quite probably the

"quantity" of your life (see highlighted box).

According to the 1993 Position Statement on Exercise from the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada, "scientific evidence is now sufficient to acknowledge physical inactivity as a fourth major modifiable risk factor for cardiovascular disease." In other words, physical inactivity may be as dangerous to your health as smoking, high blood pressure and high blood cholesterol.

Healthy individuals also benefit the country. The Heart and Stroke Foundation notes that heart, blood vessel disease, and stroke cost the Canadian economy \$17 billion per year. This includes medical care, drugs, disability pensions and lost wages. It translates into \$629 per Canadian citizen. Recently, federal/provincial/territorial ministers responsible for sport, fitness and recreation discussed the very serious consequences of physical inactivity. They agreed that if an additional ten percent of Canadians were physically active the cost of treating heart disease would decrease by \$150 million per year.

The facts are clear. When a sedentary person begins a regular program of moderate intensity activity, the benefits will translate into significant savings - for the individual families and our economy.

*ParticipACTION acknowledges the assistance of Doug MacQuarrie, Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada, in the preparation of this article.*



#### Research supports the fact that participation in physical activity:

- can reduce the risk of the development of high blood pressure
- can help maintain a healthy body weight
- can reduce the risk of developing colon cancer
- can reduce the incidence of type II (adult onset) diabetes
- can help decrease mild to moderate depression
- can increase an individual's bone mass, thereby decreasing the risk of fractures and osteoporosis
- can decrease the risk of acquiring an infection





## Healthy Eating Tips from ParticipACTION

**F**eeling a little *gucky* about not living up to your new year's resolutions again? One of the problems for many Canadians is that they tend to take an all or nothing approach. They go from being physically inactive to running three times per week, joining the company racquet ball league and hitting the weight room in between.

They move from a habit of bacon and eggs for breakfast, fast food for lunch and twelve ounce steaks for dinner to a diet consisting of dried toast, rice cakes and diet pop.

The time has come to "lighten-up". Variety and moderation in eating, as in physical activity, are the keys to health and pleasure.

### Healthy eating

Eating better is not about buying an assortment of vitamins, herbs, enzymes or energy drinks. It does not require a switch to a vegetarian diet. It does not mean that you have to go hungry.

Healthy eating is about enjoying a varied diet, made up of the four food groups: grain products, vegetables and fruits, milk products and meat and alternatives. It means having regular meals and snacks throughout the day. It involves reducing (not eliminating) the amount of fat you eat while increasing your intake of dietary fibre.

Most important, healthy eating means setting realistic dietary

goals that you can live with for the long term. Remember, there are no good or bad foods, only good or bad diets.

### Healthy weights

Why do you want to lose weight? Is your health at risk? Was it your doctor's advice? Do you have a wedding coming up? Or do you just want to feel better about yourself?

Whatever the reason, first determine what your normal weight range should be. There is a wide range of healthy weights for each individual. One way of assessing your range is to use the Body Mass Index (BMI) formula, which is a weight to height ratio. Divide your weight in kilograms by your height in metres squared ( $m^2$ ). Your BMI should be between 20 and 27. For more information on the BMI, contact your local health department, dietitian, or fitness program leader.

Next, set realistic goals. A weight loss of more than one to two pounds per week is not generally advised. Take a long term approach to weight loss. It's the only one that will work. Fad diets, patches, crystals or pills will not result in sustained weight loss. Nor will dieting alone. A healthy low fat high fibre eating plan that provides an adequate amount of energy, accompanied by regular physical activity, can best help you achieve and maintain a healthy weight.

### Reducing dietary fat

There are numerous small ways in which you can remove a substantial amount of the fat from your diet. For example, switch to 1% or skim milk. Use milk instead of cream in your coffee. Choose lower fat cheeses and other dairy products. Reduce the use of butter or margarine. Select lean, fresh and processed meats. Manufacturers are doing their part, by providing consumers with a variety of nutritious and lower fat, ready-to-serve products that are both convenient and affordable. Try these and other small changes to help reduce the fat content of your diet.

### Adding fibre

Most Canadians eat less than half of the dietary fibre recommended for optimal health. An excess of highly processed, highly refined grain based foods and an inadequate consumption of vegetables and fruits are the primary reasons for our low fibre intake. The alternative? Choose whole grain breads and cereals. Increase your intake of vegetables and fruits. Consume

beans and other legumes more often. Mix high fibre cereal with lower fibre favourites. Add fresh or dried fruit to cereals. Leave the outer skin on potatoes, vegetables and fruit.

### Fluid intake

Healthy eating, like an active lifestyle, requires plenty of fluids. Water, bottled water, pure juices and calorie-reduced ice tea are examples of some of the healthy beverages that can keep you well hydrated. The "old rule" of eight cups of fluid per day is still a valid recommendation. Physically active people however should consume

# The choice of today's dentists.

## Colgate Total

At your next check-up, ask your dentist about Colgate Total, the only toothpaste that goes beyond fighting cavities to provide long-lasting protection against plaque, tartar, and gingivitis. Colgate Total's unique formula actually works to protect you between brushings.



Recently, the Canadian Dental Association awarded Colgate Total its coveted Seal Of Recognition. Colgate Total is the first and only toothpaste recognized by the CDA for both helping to prevent tooth decay and for reducing gingivitis. That's why it's the choice of today's dentists.



an additional four cups of water for each hour of vigorous activity.

#### Eating pattern

A healthy eating pattern means eating smaller amounts more frequently. This does not mean eating more food. Spreading your intake throughout the day rather than infrequent large meals will provide your body with a constant supply of energy. This pattern, which includes breakfast, snack, lunch, snack and dinner, combined with moderate daily physical activity will help you achieve and maintain a healthy body weight.

#### Planning ahead

It is important to consider nutrition needs when developing your daily schedule. Planning ahead can help you stick with a healthy diet even

during the most hectic days.

A well-packed lunch that includes plenty of nutritious snacks, such as fresh fruit, juices, oatmeal cookies, dried fruit, rice cakes, bagels, and yogurt, can provide you with the ammunition you need to fight off those higher fat snacking temptations.

Keep a good supply of nutritious snacks like pretzels, pita bread, fresh fruit or low fat frozen yogurt in stock at home. They are a "healthy eating" way to satisfy your late evening cravings.

#### Treats

From time to time, higher fat snacks like doughnuts, croissants, chocolate bars and chips can be part of a "healthy eating" plan. However, these snacks should be considered an occasional treat and

not a replacement to the more nutritious foods. Again, variety, balance, and moderation are the keys to good health.

Remember, you did not develop your eating habits overnight. Do not expect to change them overnight. Strive to make small, healthy changes on a regular basis. The rewards will last you a life time.

Participation acknowledges the assistance of Mel MacKenzie, Registered Dietitian, in the preparation of this article.

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The movement for active, healthy living



A sprinkle of Post 100% Bran is all it takes.

FIBRE 0.8 GRAMS

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1 1/2 cups over Oats



1/2 cup of Post 100% Bran cereal turns your favourite cereal into a very high source of dietary fibre.



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At Lactantia Farms, we've only made dairy products of a quality that no one else could make better. Yet, after over half a century in the dairy business, we never sold an ounce of milk.

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By adding this simple procedure, we actually remove most of the bacteria that can adversely affect the taste of milk, without affecting any of milk's natural nutrients. The proof is right there on the nutritional panel on the side of our carton.

*Tastes fresher. Stays fresher longer.* Lactantia Parafilter™ Milk is pure, tastes fresher and stays fresher longer. Check our code date and compare. Naturally filtered by the Parafilter™ process and pasteurized to taste fresher and stay fresher longer, Lactantia Parafilter™ Milk is the taste of purity.



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"What's it like to cook over 8,580 eggs?"



She may not always look it, but Deborah Molloy takes parenting very seriously.

She insists her family get the kind of nutrition they need to help keep them moving through the day. And she's particularly strong on the natural goodness of eggs.

Each egg contains most of the essential vitamins and minerals important to life packed into just 75 calories. And the egg is one of nature's finest sources of protein.

Research shows that for most people, cholesterol in food has little or no effect on blood cholesterol levels.

So, like most people, the Molloyes don't have to worry about the cholesterol in eggs.

Probably you don't either. For information about cholesterol and you, talk to your doctor or call 1-800-567-8008.

\*An approximate total, based on an average of eggs a week per person over the past 10 years for the Molloy family.

1 Large Egg Protein: 6 grams; 75 Cal. 21% fat; Protein 6 g, Fat 5 g, 27% carbohydrate, 21% fat, 52% moisture. 2 Large Eggs: 12 g Protein, 150 Cal. 30% fat; Protein 12 g, Fat 10 g, 30% carbohydrate, 30% fat, 30% moisture. 3 Large Eggs: 18 g Protein, 225 Cal. 45% fat; Protein 18 g, Fat 15 g, 45% carbohydrate, 45% fat, 45% moisture. 4 Large Eggs: 24 g Protein, 300 Cal. 60% fat; Protein 24 g, Fat 20 g, 60% carbohydrate, 60% fat, 60% moisture. 5 Large Eggs: 30 g Protein, 375 Cal. 75% fat; Protein 30 g, Fat 25 g, 75% carbohydrate, 75% fat, 75% moisture. 6 Large Eggs: 36 g Protein, 450 Cal. 90% fat; Protein 36 g, Fat 30 g, 90% carbohydrate, 90% fat, 90% moisture. 7 Large Eggs: 42 g Protein, 525 Cal. 105% fat; Protein 42 g, Fat 35 g, 105% carbohydrate, 105% fat, 105% moisture. 8 Large Eggs: 48 g Protein, 600 Cal. 120% fat; Protein 48 g, Fat 40 g, 120% carbohydrate, 120% fat, 120% moisture. 9 Large Eggs: 54 g Protein, 675 Cal. 135% fat; Protein 54 g, Fat 45 g, 135% carbohydrate, 135% fat, 135% moisture. 10 Large Eggs: 60 g Protein, 750 Cal. 150% fat; Protein 60 g, Fat 50 g, 150% carbohydrate, 150% fat, 150% moisture.



Deborah and David Molloy

THE BAD BOY  
OF CANADIAN  
BROADCASTING  
SAVORS  
A BRAND  
NEW ROLE

## THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO MOSES

BY MARK McDONALD

On Toronto's trendy Queen Street West, a crowd is pressing against the glass of the neo-Gothic monument that once served as the symbol of uptight WASP rectitude, the former headquarters of the Canadian Methodist Church. Now home to City TV, dubbed "the temple of the ultra-hip" by San Francisco-based *Wired* magazine, the storefront set offers a glimpse of television-in-the-making—a jungle of exposed cable where, inside a spotlight clearing, Monika Deol, the stunning Sikh star of MuchMusic's live dance party, boogies in a traffic-stopping denim micro-mini. For passersby, the impression is one of hustle and hype, a study in unscripted exuberance that president Moses Znaimer likes to call his "Living Movie"—a











chuck," says Rozema. "It's a classical romance. I wanted to use all the old conceits with any key rest. Since this subject isn't completely palatable, I wanted to make everything around it warm and easy to digest, as sexual as can be, adult as I've ever been, but it's about pleasure."

For *Rozema*, *When Night Is Falling* represents a kind of coming out. She had wanted to make a lesbian romance for some time, she says. "But earlier in my career, I didn't want to be known as that lesbian filmmaker." Even now, she remains wary of being typecast. "With this film, I'm introducing the subject of sexual preference," she says, "but I'm not aware about discussing more publicly. I guess I would have called myself a sex or seven years ago. I don't know. There are a lot of delightful men in the

me. I just believed in the Devil for too long." Rozema began to question her faith while studying philosophy at Calvin College, a small liberal arts university in Grand Rapids, Mich. "The concept of evil—that God created evil and God is good—just drove me nuts," she recalls. "I remember writing a paper titled 'Why I am not a Christian,' and I broke into a sweat as I wrote those words. I knew I had attractions to the wrong people, to women as well as men, and there was no place for that in that world." At Calvin, Rozema had a dizzying two-year romance with a philosophy professor. And the setting of her new film, whose heroine is torn between her Christian theology and sexual freedom, is loosely based on her alma mater.

The director recalls an incident involving a Calvin student. Film-maker Paul Schrader, when she was a student there, Schrader famous for writing *Tin Drum* (1978), was

## What is it with Canadians and all these movies about sex

world, but I'm gradually coming to the conclusion that I'm primarily lesbian." Declining to talk about the current state of her love life, she adds: "I hate to be labeled. I refuse to have anything ruled out—I want to keep all my options for the future open."

Meanwhile, she is still content to let her past. One of all three children, she was born in Kingston, Ont., then moved to Salem, a year later, where she grew up in a strict Catholic enclave. "All my friends' parents had Dutch accents," she recalls. "If someone was going out with someone outside the church, it was with a Canadian boy." Her father, John Rozema, and her mother, Jackie (who died two years ago), moved to Salem after the Second World War and became successful real estate entrepreneurs. They were devout members of the Christian Reformed Church, but more open-minded than other Calvinist parents, Rozema recalls. "We were one of the families that could swing on Sundays. Most families couldn't have on Sundays. We could."

Movies were not a big part of growing up. She did not see a movie, aside from *Romeo and Juliet*, until she was 16. It was *The Exorcist*. "I sort of understood why movies were frowned upon then," she laughs. "It was because it was on a date with a Canadian boy, and I remember the sound and scummy eyes on the headlights of the car. Even now, I have no problem with violence in movies, but it's supernatural evil—Dante's that can save



Rozema's double passion: sex and ambivalence

us from evil to speak. Rozema was editor of the same campus newspaper, *Clews*, that Schrader had edited. After his speech, they went out for a beer, and she used him to donate to a good cause of the paper. Schrader signed over his speaker's honorarium of \$350. Then, Rozema recalls, she and her friends joined him for a party at his hotel. "It was the first time I ever tasted coke," she says, adding that she declined a handkerchief to keep from Schrader to sleep with him. The next morning, before he left town, they met briefly at the cinema office. "Three days later I got called into the chaplain's office," says Rozema. "He said I'd been seen with Paul Schrader late at night and early in the morning—is it true that I'd slept with him for \$350?" But coincidentally, the characters of *When Night Is Falling* include a creature of college chapel.

Graduating in 1982, Rozema pursued a career as a journalist, landing an associate po-

## A high-wire passion play

WHEN NIGHT IS FALLING  
Directed by Patricia Rozema

I have a lot going for it: compelling performance, seductive images, lushness, sex scenes, and a subject that has barely been mined by the movies. Canada's Patricia Rozema has made a thespianic lesbian romance. As is often the case with romance, however, there is a catch. The story line of *When Night Is Falling*, precariously strung between the church and the clinic, requires high-wire suspension of disbelief.

Quebec's Pascale Bouchette stars as Camille, an English professor engaged to a theologian named Martin Henry (David Ford), who is a priest. She is a downer, a chronic pessimist who makes a sadist out of her. As Camille succumbs, she struggles with her loyalty to both Martin and the church. And, misreading her mood, Martin, a portly, middle-aged administrator (David Ford) is something of a con artist.

Each turn in the narrative—the death of a dog, switched bags in a Laundromat—occurs innocently, confined to the lower, so to speak, in a romance novel. But while she tries to be a good girl, the act is so dramatic enough that it seems almost forgivable. Bouchette, when the camera comes, gives a wonderfully translucent performance, her emotions flickering between ambivalence and stardom. Goodrich has a less visible role, having to pull off such lines as, "I've love to see you in the dress of leaving you."

Morawski is threatened with fantasies that show McCarthy Dying, walking in water, sailing a lifeboat with nuptial cups—and taking *When Night Is Falling* director's romantic role with a scene of the two women having dinner. "All kinds of things that I've seen," says Rozema, who has tried to bring gliding her. "My father built apartment buildings and I remember sitting at the top, checking my bags, not leaving it. I'm attracted to all forms of danger." Finishing off, of course, comes the two main. The only of attacks on *When Night Is Falling*, which starred Kate Nelligan as a mysterious recluse, "inside my heart," says Rozema. "Generally in Canada, the reaction was very negative. It's very hard to do. I kept saying, 'You got to know enough. I have to find another job.'"

There is an appendix in Rozema's book that lists her references to the church of Catholicism. Her symbols and metaphors lie exposed on the surface of her film. As in any film, this



McCarthy is Morawski, a naive professor with dreams of flying

direct job of CROTTY's *The Journal* in Toronto. Then, the late broadcaster Barbara Frum became an associate producer. "I was a long-term, focused journalist too, so I had a hard time in film to tell people what to say so it would be more cinematic," she confesses. "Most questions to journalists come from an attempt to illustrate the structure of the story."

Chasing cameras, Rozema took a few weeks' leave from film production. In 1986, she was an award-winning staff writer at *Letter to the Editor*, then, while working as an assistant director on various productions, including David Cronenberg's *The Fly*, she wrote *Morawski* (despite, despite) reactions from federal and provincial funding agencies, she and her novice co-producer, Alexander Hall, scraped together the budget. At the 1987 Cannes Film Festival, Morawski received a lifetime lifetime standing ovation.

The movie landed a stellar performance by Sheila McCarthy as a Chaplin-esque dresser named Polly—an aspiring photographer, she works for a lesbian center at a gallery housed in a former church. In *Morawski*, Rozema introduced personal themes that set the tone for her work over time: acceptance or rejection and sexual voyeurism, closeted desire—and the dream of leaving you.

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Egyptian film, clearly disturbing dramas that explode in the viewer's mind, but stories unfold on a scale of light and dark, and of light and dark.

She seems especially sensitive to her own. "I'm not in quite a good mood on the set," says her producer and longtime collaborator, Barbara Frum. "She's much more interested in the actors than the technical staff." Of her experience acting in *When Night Is Falling*, Richard Crawford says, "It was the first time I ever worked on anything where I felt I was of an equal level. There was lots of respect and respect. The movie's sex scenes were especially elaborate, according to everyone involved. 'We were all a little nervous at first,' says the director. "But a little Scotch music in the background—it was a really easy thing."

As a filmmaker, Rozema is striving for a particular kind of intimacy. "We all have the desire to see people in their natural state, when they're not performing for you. When you're just walking by it without being people have closed their curtains, and you see them talking to each other—I love it," adds Rozema. "We were amazed really."

Back to her habits. Rozema plans to some metaphors of friends that lie by her side. Among them is a letter from two women (Rebecca Camille Page). Rozema says she has used feelings about Freud's ideas, especially her theory that AIDS is a search for punishment for any punishment. But she seems less worried by the theory. In the two-page note, a naive reader told her with exclamation marks, the American author says Morawski is "a standard test case Page." She writes: "My love, the artist and center Alissa Madock (50 years old, married in his 15th year and a half ago to my old friend Brenda of Drought), has been seriously concerned for many, many people that you and she are destined to be collaborators on future projects." Page goes on to say that she and her lover were once partners from Morawski to each other. "I love the honor of the film, especially these words: moments of people entering rooms or exchanging emboldened glances."

From Barbara Frum to Camille Page—on her way on a journey, Patricia Rozema seems to be passing ground. □

BRAND D. JOHNSON



# A spanking for journalism

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

**A**ngst and guilt are the reigning emotions of the day. A chap who is running to be the leader of a national political party is actually proposing a bill in Ottawa that would make spreading such child a criminal act.

An American tourist who did speak his child actually was finger-pointed, strip-searched and tossed in the slammer overnight. (Bandwagons: faceted-chitching and Freudian psychobabble has overtaken the land.)

So it has blessed their little hearts, with the media. They've/we have developed pains of conscience and now—*My* social workers—gather in huddles at comfortable talks to dole out an orgy of moralizing that supposedly will result in what will make the masses feel better and will water the crops.

To land in an invitation to get another whether we're going forward at the St. Lawrence Centre Forum in Toronto in May. The News Media: Are They Credible and Relevant? Such is the tormented life.

How they ever live? Not as much as I have noticed. Is there something new I have missed? The news media, on shows, are there to inform those who wish to be informed and to amuse and entertain those who regard that as a higher myth.

"Reputed surveys," states the attached book, "indicate journalists have the same low approval ratings as politicians and lawyers." I think they're left out shameless sales salaries.

"The journalists report the news faithfully and without bias."

"Are they covering the stories you want?"

Such are the burning questions that live the minds of the school of journalism professors who populate such panels, and otherwise might die of boredom while turning out students who go unemployable into public relations.

Why don't the media cover the stories you want? We will tell you. Several days back, *The Globe and Mail*—Canada's conscience, as we know—buried deep inside its second section



a review of the Canadian Opera Company's opening of Tchaikovsky's *Dying Swan*.

Everything was perfect, it seemed. "The work itself, drawn from Pushkin's poem, in an almost perfect lyrical inspiration, a sequence of seven beautifully draped scenes is loosened by extraordinary melodic invention, depicting a bittersweet ironic tale of poorly synchronized passion."

Continuing on in that non-English that always fascinates those who have never been able to penetrate the arcane language of the arts, "the staging is suitable for narrative clarity and social detail."

But hold! There seems to be a problem. Some 130 words, a full six inches, deep into the copy, just when the initial reader is about to draw off their pants up on trying to figure out what "narrative clarity" means, there is a super-scoop.

It turns out, if only we had been patient

enough to wait for it, that lead soprano Greydon Greyer who "swims" set to add Tatyana to her series of CDE triumphs using the first act with her usual lyric intensity and dramatic truth."

But at intermission, it was announced that poor Greyer was ill and "suffering" and would only "be" in the second actings while under study. So, Greyer would do her boleros set from the orchestra pit. This force contained in the third act, Ms. Greyer losing her nose from so far away she "might as well have been at the bottom of Lake Ontario" and the evening ended in "a very strange" way.

This is very reminiscent of the legendary Vancouver *Frontier* soccer reporter Charlie Foster, he of the Old Country, who filed his usual voluminous and impeccable report on a match, ending with the phrase, "Unfortunately the game was delayed when the stands burned down at halftime."

Now, the opera review was in the paper Friday morning. The shambles happened Wednesday night. Not until Sunday morning do we discover from the same paper that the poet so proud would chords expand when she was leaning over a smoking candle while writing a tormented Don John letter to Desdemona.

We have, it says here. The great masses, which jubilation parades seem to care as much about, don't give a fig for opera. But they are a when both feel up.

In an ordinary newspaper town—like London, New York City or a European capital—the tempo/scene spectacle of the soprano—looking as candle-smoker while someone told it from the orchestra pit, would have been a brief page sensation.

"Are they covering the stories you want?"

Of course not. With all this spurious nonsense about Jean Charest's daughter carrying someone else's grandchild with it, late wife, white female Tobias talks occasionally about the "Black/White/Red" why has no one mentioned the ships that Titanic Master Paul Martin has made his fortune on?

Why do we have to wait for OldCountry City to discover the shame and Internet connection between the acts in the world and the state in the north and the connection to the gun-control opposition?

But there ever been a Canadian prime minister who has made officials so quickly since leaving office as Tim Mulroney? Or opposed to William Lyon Mackenzie King, who made a threat the Mackenzies before becoming the father of the welfare state?

"Don corporate ownership influence the news?" asks the piece. Of course it does. Is there an Easter Bunny? A Santa Claus?



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What on earth did they put in the

# HERRING

over there?

It says "Volvo" on it. There, all resemblance ends between Volvo as you know it and the limited edition, 240-horsepower, sport-suspensioned, turbocharged performance machine you see pictured here. It's called the Volvo T-5R. It also comes in black.

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